BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-201

4 MAY 2000

Operations

STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 10-2, *Air Force Readiness*. This document provides Air Force procedures for those areas listed in the Joint Publication 1-03.3, *Joint Reporting Structure Status of Resources and Training System* and CJCSI 3401.02, *Global Status of Resources and Training System*, as requiring Service direction. This instruction applies to all Major Commands (MAJCOM), Air National Guard (ANG), field operating agencies (FOA), and direct reporting units (DRU). These organizations may supplement this instruction with prior approval of the OPR. Request waivers through Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) channels to the OPR. The reporting requirements under SORTS are exempt from licensing according to AFI 37-124, *The Information Collections and Reporting Reports (ICR) Management Program*, Controlling Internal Public, and Interagency Air Force Information Collections. Submit any recommended change or clarification request, and supplements to this instruction to HQ USAF/XOOA, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1480. Waiver authority is HQ USAF/XOOA.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision incorporates interim change (IC) 2000-1 and provides guidance for reporting the Percent Effectiveness (PCTEF) field for deployed forces. Changed or revised material is indicated by a bar (|). The entire text of the IC is at the last attachment.

Chapter 1

SORTS GENERAL POLICY

1.1. Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS). SORTS is an internal management tool for use by the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Services, Unified Commands, and Combat Support Agencies. SORTS is the single automated reporting system within the Department of Defense that functions as the central registry of all operational units of the US Armed Forces and certain foreign organizations. The purpose of SORTS is threefold: it provides data critical to crisis planning; it provides data for the deliberate planning process; and is to be used by the CSAF and subordinate commanders in assessing their effectiveness in meeting their Title 10, United States Code responsibility. All units with an Air Force Personnel Accounting Symbol (PAS) code will be registered.

1.1.1. As a resource and unit monitoring system, SORTS indicates the level of selected resources and training status required to undertake the full mission set for which a unit was organized or designed. It also collects and distributes Service-unique information regarding a measured unit.

1.1.2. SORTS information collection is designed to support crisis response planning; deliberate or peacetime planning; and the Service Chiefs' management responsibility to organize, train, and equip forces for use by combatant commands.

1.1.2.1. The Air Force uses status information in SORTS in assessing readiness and the impact of budgetary allocations and management actions on unit level readiness.

1.1.2.2. Additionally, SORTS data is used to answer congressional inquiries, readiness trend analysis, justification for readiness accounts in Air Force budget requests, and Air Force resource allocation decisions.

1.1.3. SORTS provides broad bands of information on selected unit status indicators which include the commander's assessment of the unit's ability to execute the mission set for which it is organized or designed. Measurement criteria are designed and developed by functional managers to provide valid assessments regarding unit readiness. Commanders assess measurements against their mission set to determine if they provide a realistic indication of the unit's readiness.

1.1.3.1. SORTS is not designed to function as a detailed information management system objectively counting all conceivable variables regarding personnel, training, and logistics.

1.1.3.2. SORTS is not designed to be used as input for the performance appraisal of a unit or a unit commander.

1.1.3.2.1. SORTS may provide indications of performance of those with management responsibility for the production of a unit's readiness to undertake a particular mission and its maintenance.

1.1.3.2.2. SORTS may also provide indications of the efficacy of resource allocation decisions and the impacts of budgetary constraints on resourcing unit requirements.

1.1.3.3. A fundamental premise of SORTS reporting is integrity. Commanders must "tell it like it is" (IAW paragraphs **1.12.7.** and **1.12.8.**) and not allow masking of deficiencies affecting their ability to provide capability or other readiness related information. Risk must be balanced with responsibility. Effective management of unit resources requires accurate information at all levels.

1.1.4. When deployed/employed in response to a crisis or operations order (OPORD), SORTS provides both an assessment of unit status based on the unit's ability to execute the mission set for which the unit was organized or designed and, when appropriate, the mission against which the unit is employed.

1.1.5. Records Disposition. Maintain and dispose of all records created as a result of processes prescribed by this instruction IAW AFMAN 37-139, "Records Disposition Schedule".

1.2. Measured Units. All combat, combat support, and combat Service support units, including Active, National Guard, or Reserve units, sourced to an operations plan (OPLAN), contingency plan (CONPLAN), the Single Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP), or a Service war planning document are designated measured units and must report SORTS.

1.2.1. Provisional and task organized combat, combat support and combat service support units are also designated as measured units. The Service or CINC directing the establishment of a measured unit will determine the organizational reporting structure of the unit.

1.2.2. Air Force measured units may include all units registered in SORTS or by fleets (airlift, tanker, etc.).

1.3. Frequency of SORTS Reporting. All measured units (Active, Reserve, and Guard) will continuously monitor changes in the overall unit level, resource category levels, and unit location. Report when changes effect the unit's Overall C-level, the four measured area levels, and associated reason codes. Units will notify the Command Reporting Organization (CRO) when they change locations.

1.3.1. SORTS reports must be delivered to the database within 24 hours of a change. The report must reach the master GSORTS database in the National Military Command Center (NMCC) within 24 hours of the change.

1.3.2. The CRO will report the changes in the unit's location.

1.3.2.1. Report major equipment relocation(s) using the MEQLOCN set upon partial unit deployment or unit relocation. The reporting of all fields of the MEQLOCN set pertaining to operational ready status of aircraft and mission-ready status of crews will reflect the resources available within the applicable response times.

1.3.2.2. Units continue to report SORTS when TDY for training or when deployed (e.g., Red Flag, natural disaster, crisis, OPORD, Deployment Order (DEPORD), etc.).

1.3.3. CROs submit waiver requests for reporting requirements or changes to reporting frequency through HQ USAF/XOOA to the Joint Staff**.** Units submit their waiver requests to their CRO.

1.3.4. Composite/aggregate unit reports must be received within 96 hours of the oldest individual unit report RICDA.

1.3.5. If unit status has not changed since the last report an OVERALL set must be submitted to reflect an updated RICDA date.

1.3.6. INFO address all AUTODIN reports to "HQ USAF SORTS REPORTS WASHINGTON DC// ". There is no requirement to submit an info copy when using File Transfer Protocol (FTP) to deliver messages to the GSORTS processor.

1.4. SORTS Data Classification. Executive Order (EO) 12958, *Classified National Security Information*, requires us to protect classified information while striking a balance between protection and the need to inform the American public of their governmental activities. Additionally, this EO increases and emphasizes personal responsibility for classification and declassification decisions.

1.4.1. Derivative Classification. Derivative classification is the incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or generating in a new form information that is already classified, and marking the newly developed material consistent with the classification markings that apply on the source information.

1.4.1.1. Derivative Classifier. Persons applying derivative classification markings must carry forward to any newly created document the classification markings from the original source or document.

1.4.1.2. SORTS readiness data (i.e., category levels, overall category level, reason codes associated with their remarks, and limiting factors) for a single unit, is classified at a minimum CONFIDENTIAL. However, individuals classifying SORTS reports must consider other classification guidance including OPLANs. The association of the unit with its OPLAN(s) tasking is classified at the level of classification of the OPLAN(s), usually SECRET.

1.4.1.3. Aggregate SORTS data will be classified at the same or higher level as the highest classified component parts or segments of SORTS data. SORTS data converted to a new type information must be evaluated for its impact on national security if released.

1.4.2. Classification Authority. The Joint Staff SORTS database is classified SECRET. Information extracted from this database is classified IAW, Joint Pub 1-03.3 and must contain derivative classification markings consistent with EO 12958, except where authorized otherwise. Derivative classification rules apply when extracts contain exempted data.

1.4.3. Use ", Joint Pub 1-03.3, Joint Staff Office J-3", “Declassify On: (date)” to mark material when this reference is used as classification guidance. The date of declassification is 4 years from the date of the document for CONFIDENTIAL and 8 years for SECRET. If other sources direct a classification higher or for a longer period, list the classification guidance as the authority and list the specific sources on the file copy.

1.4.4. Downgrading Authority. Initial downgrading of SORTS data and aggregate information will be determined by CJCS. HQ USAF/XO is the authority to extend or accelerate downgrading classification of SORTS data following an initial determination by CJCS.

1.5. Releasing SORTS Data to Outside Agencies. CJCSI 5714.01, *Release Procedures For Joint Staff And Joint Papers And Information*, sets the policy for release of SORTS data to agencies not on original distribution.

1.5.1. Policy: All holders of SORTS data must take action to protect against unauthorized disclosure and to preserve the statutory relationship of the CJCS, as principal military adviser, and the JCS as military advisors to the National Command Authority (NCA).

1.5.2. General Policy: Authorized holders of AF SORTS data can release it only to military components, or assigned or apportioned units, with a valid need-to-know and appropriate clearance. Exceptions to this policy must be coordinated through HQ USAF/XOOA.

1.5.3. Specific policies for auditors, the Congress, and the general public:

Auditors and inspectors of the General Accounting Office or the Office of the DOD Inspector General have legal authority under Public Laws 96-226 and 97-252 for access. Only the President and Secretary of Defense can deny final access. Refer denial proposals to HQ USAF/XOOA, for submission to the Joint Staff.

1.5.3.1. Release data to Congress and its committees, staff, and investigators according to DOD Directive 5400.4, *Provision of Information to the Congress*.

1.5.3.2. Responses to requests for SORTS data from the public under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act must be coordinated with HQ USAF/XOOA and the Joint Staff.

1.5.4. Preferred Methods for Release. Only the minimum amount of information will be released to satisfy a request. Preferred methods in rank order are:

1.5.4.1. Access to a specific part or parts of the database in a controlled environment.

1.5.4.2. Access to a major subset or the entire database in a controlled environment.

1.5.4.3. Release of a specific part or parts of the database or minor subset.

1.5.4.4. Release of a major subset of the entire database.

1.6. Information Reported in SORTS.

1.6.1. Basic Identity Data Element (BIDE) set. Includes the unit long name (LNAME), Abbreviated Name (ANAME), Unit Identity Code (UIC), Unit Descriptor Code (UDC), Unit Level Code (ULC), and type of unit - Unit Type Code (UTC), and MAJCOM (MJCOM) under which the unit is organized. Only CRO (MAJCOM SORTS office or equivalent) report this data.

1.6.2. Reporting Organization (RPTNORG) set and Transfer Status (TRANSFER) set. The RPTNORG set includes each unit's Command Reporting Organization (RPTOR), Subordinate Reporting Organization (SBRPT), and other data. The TRANSFER set is used to transfer CRO responsibility to another CRO. Only CROs report this data.

1.6.3. General Status (ORGLOCN set). The ORGLOCN includes commands with Operational Control (OPCON), CINC/Service Command Code (CSERV), Administrative Control (ADCON), unit's Home and Present Locations (HOGEO & PRGEO), Effectiveness Percentage (PCTEF), and Activity (ACTIV). Only CROs report this data with the exception of PCTEF, which is reported by the measured unit.

1.6.4. Personnel Strength Status. The Air Force reports wartime authorized, assigned, possessed, deployable, and tasked deployable strengths. Unit *wartime authorizations* are maintained by the MAJCOM and in the Unit Manpower Document (UMD). In peacetime, the Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) reports assigned and available data. When CJCS directs an increased reporting frequency, measured units report personnel strength status as directed.

1.6.5. Resources and Training Status. Measured units report status for one or more Designed Operational Capabilities. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) summarize and provide source information for the mission(s) for which the unit is organized or designed. All unit data is available to all authorized GCCS GSORTS customers. While there are exceptions, Unified Commanders and the Joint Staff primarily look to Joint data elements (Overall C-level and reason code, the four measured area levels and reason codes, and the associated remarks). Air Force functional managers look at

detailed data, analyze information for trends, and direct appropriate actions in response to lowered C-levels.

1.6.6. Equipment and Crew Status. Includes major equipment (MEQPT) and crew status at unit's present location and for deployed elements. Equipment and crews that will be off station less than 72 hours (where response time is not an issue) are not considered deployed and need not be reported in a separate MEQLOCN set. Total numbers reported for unit resource data (equipment and crews) at various locations must equal the total assigned, possessed, formed, and mission ready equipment and crews.

1.6.7. Reserve Component Organization Status. Includes duty location, activity, mobilization or call-up date, and gaining command for units mobilized. HQ Air Force Reserve Command (HQ AFRC) and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) report this data according to Joint Pub 1-03.3.

1.6.8. Remarks. Plain language supplemental remarks are a critical component of the SORTS report and are frequently used as a management tool. Remarks are required whenever a unit is less than C-1. Additionally, other remarks are required regardless of the unit's C-level, e.g., personnel shortages (PERTP) and forecasts (CADAT).

1.6.8.1. Units will ensure its remarks contain all appropriate details such as AFSCs, part numbers, projected improvement or degradation dates, etc. Remarks should be sufficient to allow responsible managers to take specific corrective action. Remarks may contain up to 4,000 characters. MAJCOMs will sample, review, and assess adequacy of unit remarks. Inadequate remarks will be challenged.

1.6.8.2. Remarks will be reviewed monthly by unit commanders and content updated as status changes. If no change, update the remark date a minimum of every 90 days or delete if no longer needed. Exception: CADAT remark must be updated each time a report is filed.

1.7. SORTS Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statement. CJCS SORTS policy requires the unit's overall C-level to be based on an assessment of those resources and training required to undertake its wartime mission(s). SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) provide the information necessary to locate references specifying resources to measure and report in SORTS. They also provide a narrative description of the unit's mission(s).

1.7.1. There are three types of SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). The primary mission DOC statement must reflect the unit's full wartime mission set. Secondary mission DOC statements will reflect all resources necessary to undertake a major portion of the primary mission. Tertiary mission DOC statements will reflect all resources necessary to undertake ancillary missions.

1.7.2. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are not used to establish, organize, design, equip, or task units. Mission Need Statements, Allowance Standards (AS), UMDs (if required), OPLAN, UTCs, CSERV, etc., serve these functions.

1.7.3. Led by the CRO, Functional Area Managers (FAM) must ensure SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are written to reflect the wartime capability units are committed to deliver at execution.

1.7.4. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are approved by the MAJCOM SORTS DOC Statement approval authority. Example: ANG SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are approved by ANG/DOOX.

1.7.5. HQ AFRC and the NGB will provide interested parties a copy of the SORTS DOC Statement within 45 days after approval.

1.7.6. CROs must provide the following agencies with SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) prior to the effective date:

1.7.6.1. HQ USAF SORTS office.

1.7.6.2. Interested MAJCOMs.

1.7.6.3. Initial gaining MAJCOMs.

1.7.6.4. Parent MAJCOM functional offices.

1.7.6.5. Parent MAJCOM manpower office.

1.7.6.6. Subordinate reporting organizations.

1.7.7. Subordinate reporting organizations must make SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) available to measured units, direct support units, and functional offices.

1.7.8. Recipients at all levels must review new SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) and forward any comments to the parent command reporting organization.

1.8. Single and Multiple SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). Normally, a unit has a single SORTS DOC Statement, called the primary mission DOC, which reflects all the unit's assigned/tasked wartime mission(s).

1.8.1. If a unit's total wartime mission is composed of significantly different component missions (mobility, generation, nuclear, conventional, etc.), the parent MAJCOM may elect to produce multiple SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) for that unit.

1.8.1.1. Multiple SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) will be organized as follows:

1.8.1.1.1. The primary mission SORTS DOC Statement will be assigned DOC Number (DOCNR) 1 and will encompass all the missions assigned the unit. There will be only one primary mission SORTS DOC Statement.

1.8.1.1.2. Any major portion of a unit's total wartime mission requiring assessment separate and apart from the primary mission SORTS DOC Statement is referenced in a secondary mission SORTS DOC Statement. Secondary mission SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are assigned a DOC number (DOCNR) 2 through 9. Examples include conventional munitions delivery, SIOP, nuclear munitions delivery, mobility, in-place generation, etc. Units with more than eight secondary missions will coordinate with HQ USAF SORTS for additional DOCNR.

1.8.1.1.3. Ancillary portions of a unit's total wartime mission that require assessment separate and apart from the primary or secondary SORTS DOC Statement are referenced in a tertiary mission SORTS DOC Statement. Tertiary mission SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are assigned DOCNRs A through J. Examples would be individual UTCs, force protection, operational risk management, etc. Units with more than ten tertiary missions will coordinate with HQ USAF SORTS for additional DOCNR.

1.8.2. Overall C-level data for the secondary or tertiary SORTS DOC Statement is reported in the SUBOVRAL set.

1.9. SORTS DOC Statement Annual Review. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) must be reviewed annually. Current SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) must be marked with the last review date. When altered, changed, or outdated the impacted SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) must be rescinded (or replaced if needed). When annual review is conducted, notify HQ USAF/XOOA of the review date. The MAJCOM/ANG/DRU/FOA SORTS office is responsible for the tracking and initiation of annual reviews. Every effort should be made to send an electronic copy to HQ USAF/XOOA.

1.10. Designed Operational Capability Response Time. Air Force units must be ready for deployment and or employment within a specified time. This time is referred to as the unit response time. The unit's measured resource areas and overall C-level are based on assets that ***are expected to be mission ready*** by the response time.

1.10.1. Resource status is calculated projected out to mission or alert response time of up to 72 hours (joint forecast option). Units with multiple missions and/or response times also apply these rules. Multiple response times should be applied accordingly to resources required by each response time. Primary mission SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) normally list the shortest of multiple response times.

1.10.2. Using Response Time. Air Force units project C-level status within the unit's response time. When projecting resource status, units will count all resources that ***are expected to be ready*** by the response time as available. Consider the following factors, as a minimum, when projecting unit resource status:

1.10.2.1. The unit's actual deployment posture.

1.10.2.2. Unit is able to recall personnel, curtail routine training and maintenance, and increase shift work hours of operations.

1.10.2.3. Delivery schedules for items procured from outside sources will not change from current projections.

1.10.2.4. Resources allocated to several units under a parent organization will be based on their place in the deployment sequence.

1.11. Secondary and Subordinate Missions. Secondary and tertiary mission data must be kept current. Reported data may be no older than 30 days.

1.12. Category-Levels (C-levels) and Remarks. C-levels reflect the degree to which unit resources meet prescribed levels of personnel, equipment, and training.

1.12.1. C-1. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the *full wartime mission(s)* for which it is organized or designed. The resource and training area status will neither limit flexibility and methods for mission accomplishment nor increase vulnerability of unit personnel and equipment. The unit does not require any compensation for any deficiencies.

1.12.2. C-2. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake *most of the wartime mission(s)* for which it is organized or designed. The resource and training area status may cause isolated decreases in flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment, but will not increase the unit's vulnerability under most envisioned operational scenarios. The unit would require little, if any, compensation for deficiencies.

1.12.3. C-3. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake *many, but not all, portions of the wartime mission(s)* for which it is organized or designed. The resource and training area status will result in significant decrease in flexibility for mission accomplishment and will increase vulnerability of the unit under many, but not all, envisioned operational scenarios. The unit would require significant compensation for deficiencies.

1.12.4. C-4. The unit *requires additional resources or training to undertake its wartime mission(s),* but it may be directed to undertake portions of its wartime mission(s) with resources on hand.

1.12.5. C-5. The unit is *undergoing a Service-directed resource action* and is not prepared, at this time, to undertake the mission set for which it is organized or designed.

1.12.6. C-6. The unit is *not required to measure assets in a specified area*. C-6 is not a rating and may not be used as an overall C-level.

1.12.7. Overall C-level. Only the commander or acting commander of the measured unit is authorized to assign an overall C-level. Commanders may not modify calculated resource area category levels, but are expected to use judgment in the commander's assessment and to raise or lower the overall category level when appropriate. Higher echelons of command may add remarks to a unit's SORTS report to further explain a situation or deficiency but may not change subordinate unit C-levels.

1.12.8. Assigning the Overall C-level. The commander of a measured unit determines the unit's readiness each time the Overall C-level is reported. Normally, the lowest level of the four measured resource areas is reported as the Overall C-level. If that overall C-level is a realistic indication of the unit's readiness (based on the C-level definitions), then that is the Overall C-level. If the lowest measured area level is not a realistic indication of the unit's overall C-level, the commander can change the Overall C-level to a level that better indicates the unit's readiness. The commander provides rationale when changing (commander assessment) the Overall C-level in a remark using the label REASN. As a reminder, the measured area data cannot be arbitrarily changed from calculated values; i.e., it must be reported per the specified formulas and tables.

1.12.8.1. Commanders are expected to use their judgment during assessments and may raise or lower the overall C-level. At a minimum, commanders should consider the following factors when determining the overall unit C-level: inspection results, assistance team results, and program readiness reviews. Units attaining an Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) or Nuclear Surety Inspection (NSI) marginal or unsatisfactory inspection result will consider lowering the overall C-level and providing remarks outlining deficiencies and resource improvement timetables. The remarks should reflect training requirements and/or resource actions necessary to satisfactorily accomplish the inspection and anticipated completion dates.

1.12.8.1.1. Personnel factors :

1.12.8.1.1.1. Availability of personnel able to accomplish mission tasks but who don't have required Air Force specialty codes (AFSC) or skill levels.

1.12.8.1.1.2. Unusually high or low formal education level, morale, or unit cohesion.

1.12.8.1.2. Equipment and supplies on-hand factors :

1.12.8.1.2.1. Shortages of items having a larger effect than indicated by equipment fill rate.

1.12.8.1.2.2. Availability of older items able to substitute functionally and interoperate with required items.

1.12.8.1.2.3. Status of plans to move resources from peacetime temporary locations to wartime locations.

1.12.8.1.2.4. Differences between standard fill rates and various assessment tools.

1.12.8.1.2.5. The availability of individual equipment items (e.g., mobility bags).

1.12.8.1.2.6. The availability of special equipment that may be used to increase the chance for success under adverse conditions or add flexibility to mission accomplishment.

1.12.8.1.3. Equipment condition subjective factors :

1.12.8.1.3.1. Demonstrated maintenance surge ability during exercises, inspections, or operations.

1.12.8.1.3.2. Programmed depot maintenance status and unscheduled depot maintenance probability.

1.12.8.1.3.3. Modification programs status and the impact of modifications on day-to-day operations.

1.12.8.1.3.4. Mission Ready rates.

1.12.8.1.4. Training subjective factors :

1.12.8.1.4.1. Availability of qualified training personnel (rated and non-rated), availability of equipment and/or facilities, and the availability of areas, ranges, and flying hours.

1.12.8.1.4.2. Time lapses between major training events or a high turnover of key personnel.

1.12.8.1.4.3. Completion of any specialized training that increases the chances for mission accomplishment.

1.12.8.1.5. Other Factors :

1.12.8.1.5.1. The unit's ability to operate in a nuclear, biological, and chemical environment.

1.12.8.1.5.2. Another unit's C-level when more than one unit is required for a specific mission.

1.12.8.1.5.3. Host or tenant mission requirements.

1.12.8.1.5.4. Ability of contractors to provide contracted service in contingencies or wartime.

1.12.9. Assigning C-5 as the Overall C-level. A parent MAJCOM may authorize use of C-5 by units undergoing a Service-directed resource action and which are not prepared to undertake the mission set for which they are organized or designed. C-5 cannot be reported in any measured resource area. C-5 is only used when authorized by the parent MAJCOM and one of the following conditions exists:

1.12.9.1. Unit Transition**.** When a unit is undergoing a major equipment conversion or transition and the first measured area C-level falls to C-4, C-5 may be authorized. Active duty units will not

exceed one year in C-5 status from the designated start date of the conversion or transition. Reserve component units will not exceed three years in C-5 status

1.12.9.2. Unit Activation or Re-activation. C-5 may be reported until the end of the designated conversion period or a stable C-3 is reached, whichever occurs first, but for not more than one year for active units and three years for Reserve Component units.

1.12.9.3. Units deactivating may report C-5 after the first measured area reaches C-4. They must continue to report SORTS until the SORTS DOC Statement(s) is/are rescinded. MAJCOMs will ensure all data pertinent to the deactivated unit is removed from the database. Necessary actions must be undertaken to remove the unit from tasking documents (OPLANs, CONPLANS, Service war planning documents, etc.).

1.12.9.4. Units not manned or equipped but required in wartime force structure. HQ USAF/XOOA will determine what data will be reported for any units of this type.

1.12.9.5. Units authorized to report C-5 will continue to compute and report measured area C-levels at least monthly unless directed to do so more frequently by the parent MAJCOM.

1.12.10. Remarks will be used to explain and amplify data contained in a SORTS report. All remarks must be written in plain English and clearly explain why the unit is less than C-1, what actions are being taken to resolve the problem, what resources are needed, and when the C-level will change.

1.13. Air Force Responsibilities.

1.13.1. HQ USAF/XOOA :

1.13.1.1. Maintains historical SORTS database and provides oversight of the Air Force records in the Joint database.

1.13.1.2. Processes and distributes data in usable form to requesting Air Staff offices.

1.13.1.3. Maintain and update the Air Force SORTS Data Entry Tool (AFSORTSDET) and the AFSORTSDET Basic Identity Data Element (AFSORTSDET-BIDE) entry tool.

1.13.1.4. Develops and writes policies and procedures used to implement the Joint SORTS policy.

1.13.1.5. Coordinate MAJCOM supplements, DOC statements, and waiver requests between Air Staff functional area managers and the Joint Staff (as required). HQ USAF/XOOA must complete MAJCOM supplement coordination (AF Form 673) within 30 days of supplement submission.

1.13.1.6. Maintains a file copy of all MAJCOM approved SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.13.1.7. Act as liaison with the Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Congress, and Air Staff functional managers for SORTS and related issues.

1.13.1.8. Provide assistance to FAM and MAJCOMs regarding SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.13.2. Air Staff Functional Area Managers (FAMs):

1.13.2.1. Develop measured area criteria and their associated tables and conversion charts, as applicable.

1.13.2.2. Monitor functional area SORTS information to: identify problems, determine causes, and provide solutions; analyze data for developing trends; and direct appropriate actions in response to degraded C-levels.

1.13.2.3. Coordinate changes affecting SORTS reporting through HQ USAF/XOOA when developing plans and programs.

1.13.2.4. May not selectively exclude equipment and/or supplies identified in supported UTCs from SORTS measurement. In all cases equipment and supplies identified in supported UTCs will be measured.

1.13.2.5. Ensure tables and conversion charts are current and accurately reflect the functional area's mission.

1.13.2.6. Provide guidance to MAJCOMs in construction and maintenance of unit capability (UTCs) and the associated SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.13.2.6.1. Coordinate among UTC providers to insure standardization of capability.

1.13.2.6.2. Ensure tasked portions of measured units that directly support another unit are listed in the supported unit's SORTS DOC Statement.

1.13.2.6.3. Monitor and anticipate changes in capability or wartime requirements and direct necessary modifications.

1.13.2.6.4. Resolve MAJCOMs disputes concerning new UTC or special mission capability additions to the SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.13.2.6.5. Request revision to SMCC in table 2.3 from HQ USAF/XOOA as reporting requirements change.

1.13.2.7. Coordinate any required interim SORTS guidance with HQ USAF/XOOA prior to release.

1.13.2.8. Identify initial operational capability dates for new tasks to be SORTS measured.

1.13.3. Reference **Table 1.1.** for a listing of Air Staff FAMs.

1.14. Major Commands. The following responsibilities apply to MAJCOMs, FOAs, DRUs, and the NGB.

1.14.1. Commander: MAJCOM commanders ensure units under their control are properly trained in SORTS data handling procedures. Commanders assign a SORTS DOC Statement approval authority and assign functional area responsibilities for each measured unit type reporting in SORTS.

1.14.2. SORTS DOC Statement Approval Authority:

1.14.2.1. The command SORTS DOC Statement approval authority ensures SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are coordinated with initial gaining commands (HQ AFRC and NGB).

1.14.2.2. Responds to AFRC and ANG proposed SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) within 45 days of receipt (Initial Gaining Command).

1.14.2.3. Reviews and comments on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) from other commands, if necessary.

1.14.2.4. Authorizes units to report C-5 and insures actions are underway to relieve authorized units of tasking when appropriate.

1.14.3. Command Reporting Organization (MAJCOM SORTS Office) . This agency is responsible for the timeliness, accuracy and validity of subordinate units' SORTS data in the Joint Staff GSORTS database. Other responsibilities/functions include, but are not limited to the following duties:

1.14.3.1. Register new units.

1.14.3.2. Remove deactivated units from the database.

1.14.3.3. Transfer units to other commands and ensure the gaining command has accepted that responsibility.

1.14.3.4. Notify authorized units to report C-5 when approved by the SORTS DOC Statement approval authority.

1.14.3.5. Establish procedures to ensure unit reports are received on a monthly basis.

1.14.3.6. Develop reporting procedures for units geographically separated from home station without transfer of Subordinate Reporting Organization (SRO) responsibility.

1.14.3.7. Ensure wing/base reporting units submit SORTS reports within required timelines. Use of AFSORTSDET is **mandatory** 90 days after the effective date of this instruction. GSORTS Enhanced input tool will be a suitable substitute.

1.14.3.8. Monitor the reporting status of deployed units. Provide assistance as required.

1.14.3.9. Assist in the preparation and coordination of SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.14.3.10. Track SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) annual review dates and notify FAMs when annual reviews are due.

1.14.3.11. Review DOC statements prior to publication for required information and take appropriate action to correct deficiencies.

1.14.3.12. Maintain current SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) and distributes them to the SRO, FAM, HQ USAF/XOOA, and other appropriate agencies.

1.14.3.13. Supplement this instruction as required. Provide HQ USAF/XOOA opportunity to coordinate on MAJCOM supplements.

1.14.3.14. Send copy of MAJCOM supplement to HQ USAF SORTS via appropriate electronic media.

1.14.3.15. Coordinate MAJCOM FAM interim guidance with HQ USAF/XOOA. Prevent conflicts with Joint or Air Force SORTS policy or guidance.

1.14.3.16. Develop MAJCOM procedures for use of the AF BIDE Tool.

1.14.3.17. Develop a Command SORTS Training Program.

1.14.3.17.1. Training programs should include a block of instruction for commanders.

1.14.3.17.2. Ensure wing SORTS managers conduct quarterly recurring training for subordinate unit SORTS monitors. Training must be documented and a record maintained at the wing/base level.

1.14.3.18. MAJCOMs may request being added to Report and Message Processor (RAMP) messages as an info addressee through HQ USAF/XOOA.

1.14.3.19. CROs establish administrative policy for maintaining copies of unit SORTS reports. In no case should copies be maintained over 1 year. Refer to AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*, for additional guidance.

1.14.4. MAJCOM FAM: To ensure fidelity of SORTS reporting, FAMs will monitor functional area reporting and submit command level remarks as required. Additionally, FAMs' responsibilities include but are not limited to:

1.14.4.1. Resolving wartime requirements/authorization mismatches.

1.14.4.2. Nominating units eligible for C-5 authorization to the SORTS DOC Statement approval authority.

1.14.4.3. Identifying training manuals listing training standards measured in SORTS.

1.14.4.4. Ensuring SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) accurately reflect the unit wartime mission(s) requirements.

1.14.4.5. Ensure all units sourced in OPLANs, CONPLANs, the SIOP or Service tasking documents (WMP-3, AFWUS) report SORTS IAW this directive.

1.14.4.6. Coordinate interim SORTS guidance with MAJCOM SORTS office.

1.14.4.7. Functional managers look at detail data, analyze information for trends, and direct appropriate actions in response to lowered C-levels.

1.14.4.7.1. Ensure accuracy of SORTS DOC Statement listed WMP factors, plans, and response times.

1.14.4.7.2. Resolve mismatches between plan UTC tasking and UTCs listed on unit SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.14.4.7.3. Ensure accuracy of the peacetime assigned CINC Statement listed on combat unit SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723), if required.

1.14.4.7.4. Provide inputs addressing disconnects between SORTS DOC Statement(s) and plans.

1.14.4.7.5. Coordinates change in Present Geolocation (PRGEO) through MAJCOM SORTS office when whole units deploy to a CINC's AOR in support of Joint tasking.

1.14.5. MAJCOM Manpower Office:

1.14.5.1. Notifies FAMs when a wartime manpower UTC requirement versus UMD authorization mismatch occurs and assists in developing a resolution.

1.14.5.2. Provides remarks to FAMs as required.

1.14.5.3. Provides automated data products to FAM that compare UTC requirements to UMD authorizations.

1.14.5.4. Provides UTC Mission Capability Statement and manpower detail for tasked UTC.

1.14.5.5. Provides unit manpower authorization data from Manpower Data System.

1.14.6. MAJCOM Personnel Office (DPXO): Provides remarks to FAMs as required.

1.14.6.1. MAJCOM/DPXO function notifies MAJCOM/DP within 24 hours when a unit's P-level is P-3/4 or C-3/4 due to Personnel shortages. MAJCOM/DP monitors the unit's P-level or C-level (when commander assessed due to personnel) until the unit returns above P-2 or C-2.

1.14.6.1.1. Provides a Personnel assessment of each shortage AFSC to include validated manning levels (authorized, assigned, required, available), takes corrective actions to address the shortage, and establishes a get well date.

1.14.6.2. Assists FAMs in resolving manning/distribution shortfalls.

1.14.7. MAJCOM Employment/Deployment Planners : Planners must ensure SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) accurately reflect response times and mission capability requirements.

1.15. Intermediate Headquarters - Numbered Air Forces (NAFs).

1.15.1. Normally, organizations between MAJCOM and wing/base don't have a direct SORTS role unless acting as the Air Force component to a unified command. However, MAJCOMs may assign NAFs SORTS responsibilities. As a component headquarters during contingencies NAFs will:

1.15.1.1. Ensure assigned units (OPCON) submit timely and accurate reports.

When gaining deploying units, assist the CRO with identifying SRO for the deployed units.

1.16. Wing/Base Level. Normally, this is the SRO level. MAJCOMs may assign responsibilities for geographically separated units to a wing/base or to the measured unit itself.

1.16.1. *Commander of the Wing/Base*:

1.16.1.1. Ensures SORTS reports are accurate, timely, valid and complete.

1.16.1.1.1. Appoint and train two or more SORTS managers to ensure uninterrupted reporting during both peacetime and contingencies.

1.16.1.1.2. Ensures all personnel involved in SORTS reporting are trained in SORTS data handling procedures.

1.16.1.1.3. Ensure remarks explain actions, circumstances, or situations impacting the measured resource areas.

1.16.2. *Wing/Base SRO* will:

1.16.2.1. Maintain a current record of each subordinate unit's data in the Joint Staff database. Enter into SORTS only that C-level data approved by the commander of the measured unit.

1.16.2.1.1. Normally, the command post is the office of primary responsibility for SORTS.

1.16.2.2. Notify units and staff agencies of reporting requirements using approved SORTS DOC Statement

1.16.2.2.1. Retain copies of signed current SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.16.2.2.2. Provide assistance in resolving SORTS DOC Statement discrepancies.

1.16.2.3. Provide technical assistance to measured units.

1.16.2.4. Conduct and document quarterly recurring SORTS training of all SORTS training of subordinate unit SORTS monitors. Training must be documented and a record maintained at the wing/base level

1.16.2.5. Conduct and document SORTS training of commanders.

1.16.2.6. Provide unit SORTS monitors with monthly SORTS products, such as the Easy Read. Unit SORTS monitors will validate unit data and notify the SRO immediately if any discrepancies are found. Depending on the impact to unit readiness status, subsequent reports may be required to correct erroneous data.

1.17. Measured Unit. Measured units will be assigned SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

1.17.1. Commander: The commander must ensure data reflected in the SORTS report adequately reflects the unit's ability to undertake the missions for which the unit was organized or designed.

1.17.1.1. Reviews data and remarks for quality and assigns overall C-level based on assessment of measured data and SORTS DOC Statement mission(s).

1.17.1.2. Ensures report submissions meet established time lines.

1.17.1.3. Appoints and trains two or more SORTS monitors. Units must maintain the ability to deploy one SORTS trained monitor, and allow for peacetime leave and TDYs without disrupting normal reporting requirements.

1.17.1.4. Recommends changes to unit SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) to the MAJCOM FAMs.

1.17.1.5. Must review, initial, and date SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) as soon as possible after assuming command and annually thereafter. Unit commanders will review, initial, and date on receipt any new SORTS DOC Statement.

1.17.1.5.1. Initialing and dating the unit commander's review signifies that the commander has reviewed the SORTS DOC Statement and understands the implications for SORTS reporting. It is not coordination for nor does it signify agreement with the SORTS DOC Statement. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are directive in nature and SORTS reporting, per the SORTS DOC Statement, must continue despite any disagreements.

1.17.1.6. When reporting less than C-1, describe in a remark with the label REASN what mission(s) or portions of the mission(s) the unit is not performing or is not capable of performing.

1.17.2. SORTS Monitors:

1.17.2.1. Prepare unit SORTS report after collecting information, extracting data from existing records, calculating percentages and measured area levels, assigning reason codes, and preparing remarks.

1.17.2.2. Advise the commander regarding SORTS DOC Statement discrepancies.

1.17.2.3. Insure reports are prepared at least every 30 days, obtain their commander's release, and delivered to the SORTS manager in a timely manner.

1.17.2.4. Validate unit data on a monthly basis using the "easy read" or other SORTS product provided by the SRO. Notify the SRO immediately if any discrepancies are found. Track discrepancies in subsequent reports to ensure they have been corrected.

1.17.2.5. Thoroughly brief the unit commander prior to obtaining his/her signature on the unit SORTS report. Advise the unit commander of any discrepancies noted in previous reports and actions being taken to correct them.

1.18. Direct Support Unit. Direct support unit resources are measured and reported as part of another unit. If resources are allocated to several units under a single parent unit (e.g., squadrons in a wing, or flights in a squadron) and there is a deployment sequence, distribute resources based on a measured unit's share and its place in the planned sequence.

1.18.1. Commander:

1.18.1.1. Appoints and trains two or more SORTS monitors to provide for continuous SORTS coverage by a trained monitor while others are on leave, TDY, or deployed.

1.18.1.2. Ensures timely and accurate maintenance, personnel, and resource data is given to the measured units.

1.18.1.3. Allocates and maintains documentation for the resources the DSU manages for the measured unit.

1.18.2. SORTS Monitor:

1.18.2.1. Assists the measured unit SORTS monitors in preparing SORTS data.

1.18.2.2. Provides the measured unit with status of allocated resources and ensures those resources are counted in only one unit's SORTS reports.

1.19. Supporting Wing/Base-Level Manpower Office:

1.19.1. Produces automated data products that show current deployment planning UTC tasking (e.g., MANFOR UTC Detail Report), in-place wartime requirements (e.g., in-place plan), manpower authorization data from the Manpower Data System, and requirements to authorizations comparison.

1.19.2. Notifies measured units, direct support units, and local personnel office as changes to requirements and authorizations occur. For changes to the USAF MANFOR, the Manpower Office must provide a MANFOR UTC report showing the changes to affected measured units within 14 days of the USAF MANFOR update release date.

1.19.3. Identifies wartime requirements and authorization discrepancies to the MAJCOM Manpower Office for resolution by MAJCOM FAMs as well as to the measured units.

1.19.4. Upon request, provides automated data products that compare UTC requirements to UMD authorizations to measured units, direct support units, and local personnel offices.

1.20. Supporting Wing/Base-Level Personnel Office:

1.20.1. Produces personnel management products listing assigned personnel and current official duty status, and provides personnel expertise to measured and direct support units, as required.

1.20.1.1. Notifies measured and direct support units of inbound personnel to fill current and projected vacancies.

1.20.1.2. Receives and transfers civilian personnel data from civilian personnel office to units as required.

1.20.2. Civilian Personnel Office. The Civilian Personnel Office provides civilian personnel rosters to the personnel office, as required.

1.21. SORTS Report Error Messages and Troubleshooting Actions:

1.21.1. *If a reporting unit fails to receive a RAMP message within 72 hours of report, notify the parent MAJCOM* as soon as possible seeking resolution. HQ USAF/XOOA will assist in difficult or confusing cases.

1.21.2. Errors in messages must be corrected and resubmitted within 24 hours of receipt of the Report And Message Processor (RAMP) with error(s) message.

1.21.3. Reference **Table 1.2.**, SORTS (SORTSREPAF) Troubleshooting, for possible corrective actions to format and logical edit errors. The table contains information on common errors and is not all inclusive.

1.22. SORTS Message Sequence Counter Number. Unit reports will be sequentially numbered 001-999.

1.22.1. When a single SORTS message containing multiple parts is transmitted (by the SRO), the counter should be bumped forward to allow the next report in the series to process to avoid unnecessary delays.

1.22.2. The Air Staff or MAJCOMs are the only authorized agencies to request DISA bump the GSORTS message processor counter. DISA will coordinate with appropriate headquarters prior to making the change.

1.23. OVERRIDE . The OVERRIDE feature may be used at the CRO discretion for units experiencing problems with message sequence numbers. Users are responsible for the consequences of using the OVERRIDE feature.

1.23.1. OVERRIDE message numbering will be sequential (e.g., 001Y, 002Y, 003Y). Non-sequential OVERRIDE reporting is not authorized under any circumstance.

1.23.2. Units choosing to use the OVERRIDE message sequencing must accomplish actions to correct any errors that occur as a result of out of sequence message processing.

Table 1.1. HQ USAF Functional Offices. (See Note)

1	Acquisition	SAF/AQXA
2	Aerial Ports	HQ USAF/ILTR
3	Air Force Reserve (Central Point of Contact)	HQ USAF/REOO
4	Air Mobility	HQ AMC/DOOM
5	Air National Guard (Central Point of Contact)	ANG/DOOX
6	Airborne Warning And Control System Units	HQ USAF/XOCE

7	Airfield Operations Flights	HQ AFFSA/XAXW
8	Airlift Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
9	Air Rescue Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
10	Air Traffic Control Flights	HQ AFFSA/XAW
11	Aviation	HQ USAF/XOPW
12	Bare Base Systems	HQ USAF/ILXX
13	Bomber Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
14	Chaplain	HQ USAF/HCP
15	Civil Engineer Units	HQ USAF/ILEOR
16	Combat Camera Units	AFCIC/SYOT
17	Combat Communications Units	AFCIC/SYOT
18	Combat Control Units	HQ USAF/XOOS
19	Combat Logistics Support Units	TBD
20	Communications Units	AFCIC/SYOT
21	Comptroller	SAF/FMPC
22	Contracting Units	SAF/AQC
23	Counterintelligence/Special Investigations (FORSIZE, WMP-3, Pt2)	HQ AFOSI/XPX
24	Electronic Combat Aircraft Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
25	Electronic Systems Security Assessment Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
26	Engineering and Installation Units	AFCIC/SYOT
27	Fighter or Attack Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
28	Fuels	HQ USAF/ILSP
29	Ground Theater Air Control System Units (AOC, ASOC,CRC, CRE, TACP)	HQ USAF/XOCE
30	History	HQ USAF/HO
31	Information Warfare Unit	HQ USAF/XOIWD
32	Intelligence Units	HQ USAF/XOIIF

33	Joint STARS	HQ USAF/XOCE
34	Judge Advocate General	HQ USAF/JAX
35	Life Support	HQ USAF/XOOT
36	Logistics Support (FORSIZE, WMP-3, Pt2)	HQ USAF/ILXX
37	Maintenance	HQ USAF/ILM
38	Medical Units	HQ USAF/SGXR
39	Missile Units	HQ USAF/XONO
40	Mission Support Units (PERSCO)	HQ USAF/DPFJ
41	Munitions	HQ USAF/ILMW
42	Operations Support Squadrons	TBD
43	Postal Units	AFCIC/SYOT
44	Public Affairs	HQ USAF/PAR
45	Ready Aircrew	HQ USAF/XOOT
46	Reconnaissance Aircraft Units	HQ USAF/XOIRC
47	Reconnaissance Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)	HQ USAF/XOIRC
48	Rescue Coordination Center	HQ USAF/XOPW
49	Safety	HQ USAF/SER
50	Security Forces Units	HQ USAF/XOF
51	Services Units	HQ USAF/ILVX
52	Space Launch	HQ USAF/XORR
53	Space Operations Units	HQ USAF/XORR
54	Space Range Units	HQ USAF/XORR
55	Space Surveillance Units	HQ USAF/XORR
56	Space Warning Units	HQ USAF/XORR
57	Space Weather Units	HQ USAF/XORR
58	Special Operations Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
59	Special Tactics Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
60	Strategic Air Defense Command and Control Units (ADS, AC&W, Iceland Air defense System (IADS))	HQ USAF/XOCE
61	Supply Units	HQ USAF/ILSP
62	Surface-to-Air Missile Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
63	Tanker Units	HQ USAF/XOPW
64	Transportation Units	HQ USAF/ILTR
65	Visual Information	HQ USAF/SCMV
66	War Reserve Materiel	HQ USAF/ILXX
67	Weather Units	HQ USAF/XOWP

NOTE: When working with HQ USAF functional area offices on a SORTS related question, ensure the HQ USAF SORTS office (HQ USAF/XOOA) is kept informed.

Table 1.2. SORTS (SORTSREPAF) Troubleshooting.

RULE	A **If the unit has received**	B **then the unit should**
1a	*no* Report And Message Processor (RAMP) message within 72 hours of transmitting SORTS report	coordinate with MAJCOM to determine status of *SORTS report* and corrective actions, as required.
1b	an ERROR MSG of *IN MSG, COUNTER = (three digit number), DUP MSG: *SEQNO*.*	coordinate with MAJCOM to determine status of SORTS report *sequence number* and corrective actions, as required.
1c	an ERROR MSG of *IN MSG, COUNTER = (three digit number) NEED MISSING REPORTS*.	coordinate with MAJCOM to determine status of SORTS report *sequence number* and corrective actions, as required.
1d	notification of DUPLICATE REPORTS	coordinate with MAJCOM to determine status of *TREAD(s)* and corrective actions, as required.
2a	an ERROR MSG of *SET HAS ILLEGAL CONTENT,IE. TRAILING SLASH. TOO MANY FIELDS:*	reference current JUH-MTF for correct *set and field conditions.*
2b	an ERROR MSG of *SET NAME ILLEGAL, MISSPELLED, OR OUT OF ORDER: AMPN:*	reference current JUH-MTF for correct *set and field conditions* and
		reference AFI 10-201, attachment 4, *AF BIDE Element Reporting*.
2c	an ERROR MSG of *BAD LITERAL (Set/Field Name) OR (Set/Field Name): OR MAY BE BAD UIC:*	reference current JUH-MTF for correct *set and field conditions* and
		coordinate with MAJCOM for additional *UIC* corrective actions, as required.
2d	an ERROR MSG of *NOT A VALID OVRRD CHARACTER:*	reference current JUH-MTF for correct *set and field conditions.*
3a	an ERROR MSG of *SET HAS ILLEGAL CONTENT, INVALID HOUR (24) IN DTG*.	reference JP 103.3 for correct *set and field conditions* and
		verify using *correct time, date and month* and
		coordinate with MAJCOM for additional corrective actions, as required.
3b	an ERROR MSG of *SET CONTAINS LESS THAN 12 CHARACTERS:*.	accomplish same actions for Rule 3a.
3c	an ERROR MSG of *DTG MISSPELLED, MISSING, OR OUT OF ORDER: *SEQNO**	accomplish same actions for Rule 3a.

RULE	A	B
	If the unit has received	**then the unit should**
3d	an ERROR MSG of *NON-NUMERIC MINUTE (:#), IN DTG (ddhhmmZmmmyy): *SEQNO** or *DAY* or *HOUR.*	accomplish same actions for Rule 3a.
3e	an ERROR MSG of *DATE NOT IN 30 DAY RANGE.*	accomplish same actions for Rule 3a.
4a	an ERROR MSG of *(Listed UIC) NOT FOUND IN UICCOM FILE.*	reference JUH-MTF for correct *set and field conditions* and reference AFI 10-201, attachment 4, *AF BIDE Element Reporting* and
4b	an ERROR MSG of *LABEL UIC IS MISSPELLED OR OUT OF ORDER: : *SEQNO**	accomplish same actions for Rule 4a.
4c	an ERROR MSG of *IS NOT A VALID UIC OR BAD UIC.*	accomplish same actions for Rule 4a.

Chapter 2

REPORTING CATEGORY LEVEL (C-LEVEL) DATA ELEMENTS

Section 2A— Measured Categories and General Rules

2.1. General Resource Relationship to Unit Combat Preparedness. C-levels are developed by the Joint Staff and derived through a quantitative criteria to define in qualitative terms, the degree to which a measured unit is capable of performing the wartime mission(s) for which it was organized and designed. C-levels provide clarity of resource status to advise the NCA, unified commands, and the Services on current force readiness.

2.1.1. Category levels collectively represent, via a five point scale, the degree to which a unit meets standards established within four measured areas: 1) personnel, 2) training, 3) equipment and supplies on hand, and 4) equipment condition. The overall C-level is assigned by the commander.

2.1.2. While JCS requires only the overall and measured area C-levels, Air Force requires units to report actual percentages (raw data) in each measured area. This gives a crisis decision-maker and resource or training manager more detailed status than C-levels alone indicate.

2.2. When To Use This Chapter.

2.2.1. Section 2A. MAJCOMs and measured units should use this section to calculate values for C-level data elements associated with their units. Subordinate reporting organizations use this chapter to gather data from measured units, verify calculations, and prepare and transmit a properly formatted SORTS report.

2.2.2. Section 2B. MAJCOMs and measured units should use this section to assign and explain overall C-levels. This section will assist measured units in gathering data from source documents listed in paragraph 2.9 and table 2.2 and identifying LIMFACs. This section also will assist measured units in preparing detailed narratives and forecast changes in overall C-levels.

2.2.3. Section 2C. MAJCOMs and measured units should use this section to report the Air Force special mission capabilities (SPECAP) data.

2.2.4. Command echelons above measured units use this chapter to ensure C-level data is relayed without change or delay, and to comment on its content when appropriate.

2.3. General Policy for C-level Calculations.

2.3.1. The CJCS policy requires all combat units, combat support units, and service-designated combat service support units tasked in the SIOP, an OPLAN or CONPLAN in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), or Service tasking documents to report measured resource areas. The Air Force extends this policy to all unit types sourced to the War and Mobilization Plan. Unit types listed in attachment 2, **Table A2.1.** through A2.4 are required to report SORTS and identify other units which are necessary for crisis planning whether or not those units are currently tasked in plans. The following policy guidelines will apply to all reporting units.

2.3.1.1. Two units will not count the same resource as available.

2.3.1.2. A unit's overall C-level will be based only on the resources and training organic to (assigned, allocated, or direct support) it or its parent unit. Mobile or transportable communications units may include those resources on loan that can be re-deployed within the reported unit's SORTS DOC Statement response time.

2.3.1.3. Units calculate and report the C-levels for all four measured resource areas unless exempted by **Table 2.1.** Use only published objective criteria for measurement. Do not subjectively raise or lower measured resource area C-levels.

2.3.1.4. Only the commander of the measured unit can assign an overall unit C-level. Unless factors like those listed in Chapter 1 paragraph **1.12.8.** warrant changing the level, report the lowest of the measured areas C-levels as the overall C-level.

2.3.1.5. Command echelons above the measured unit will not change any reported C-levels. The command echelon may submit additional remarks to comment on reported levels or describe assistance actions.

2.3.1.6. Units not reporting C-1 must clearly indicate the reason(s). Refer to section B, paragraph 2.11. for specific remark content information requirements.

2.4. Frequency of Reporting C-level Data Elements . CJCS policy requires changes in unit C-level to reach the NMCC within 24 hours after a reportable event or upon direction of the CJCS, the Services, or CRO. Air Force units will report C-level changes within 24 hours of the change for each SORTS DOC Statement. Report when there are changes in the overall C-level, overall reason codes, measured area levels, and measured area reason codes. If a unit is committed to combat operations (i.e., located in a combat zone), report C-level data at the frequency and level of detail as directed by the CJCS.

2.4.1. All measured units will verify and update data elements listed in this chapter every 28-30 days or more frequently if specifically directed. Unless otherwise authorized by HQ USAF/XOOA, data will be no older than 30 days from the last report based on the RICDA date.

2.4.2. Submit changed data to the appropriate labels in AFSORTSDET and a new report date in the RICDA field, for primary mission (RICDF for secondary or tertiary missions).

2.4.3. If there is no change to a unit's C-levels, show that data has been reviewed by submitting an OVERALL to input an updated RICDA date.

2.4.4. CJCS policy allows assignment of overall status as of the report time or projection of status within the response time of up to 72 hours. Air Force units will report expected C-level status within the SORTS DOC statement response time. The SORTS report will be submitted for resources qualifying as of the response time. Units can assume the following:

2.4.4.1. The unit is in its actual deployed posture as dictated by current situation and existing JCS tasking orders. If committed to a smaller scale contingency, units will be released to refit and redeploy to fill their full wartime mission set.

2.4.4.2. The unit can conduct emergency recall of personnel, curtail scheduled maintenance/routine training not related to deployed posture, and increase work shift length.

2.4.4.3. The delivery schedules for ordering items from outside agencies will not change from current projections.

2.5. Forecasting Overall C-level Changes. If concrete indications of an impending change in the unit's overall C-level exist, forecast what C-level the unit will change to, whether up or down, and the date the unit will change C-level. Units coordinate with MAJCOM staffs and Air Staff when necessary.

2.5.1. Forecast C-level Set. The forecast C-level set is identified with and called the "get-well or get worse date" or date of improvement or reduction. Whenever the Overall C-level (READY) changes from C-1, or there is a change in a previously forecast date of change, units must report an overall forecast C-level and the expected date of change.

2.5.1.1. Forecasting Resource Status of the Unit C-level. When a unit forecasts a change in its C-level (up or down), the unit must report both the Forecast Change Rating (CARAT) and the estimated Forecast Date of Change (CADAT). When a unit reports degraded C-levels and it is unable to forecast a change date, the responsible MAJCOM must provide the unit assistance to determine a best estimate forecast for insertion into the SORTS report. Forecasts are not required for units reporting C-1 that expect no change. If the reporting unit commander assesses up to C-1X, the reporting unit must provide a forecast change date in the remark(s) against the degraded measured area(s).

2.5.1.2. An entry must be made in the CARAT field any time the Forecast set is used. The CARAT value must not be equal to the READY field except when a commander-assessed C-level (REASN equals X) is reported. If a unit reports C-5N, use the date from the C-5 authorization letter/message or 12 months (whichever is less), or the expected date of change to a stable C-3 (C-5 no longer authorized).

2.5.1.3. Select a C-level using the guidelines listed in Chapter 1, paragraph **1.12.** Report forecasted C-level changes in the CARAT field (CARAF for secondary or tertiary missions).

2.5.1.4. When a degraded or commander assessed overall C-level is expected to return to a C-1 within 90 days of the report date, enter 1 in the CARAT field and the date C-1 will be achieved in the CADAT field. Do not enter an intermediate date for C-2 or C-3 when a higher level is expected to be achieved. When forecasting, an entry must be made in the CADAT field to indicate when the expected changed C-level is anticipated.

2.5.1.5. Forecast Example: A unit is reporting an overall of C-3 for equipment and supplies on hand. Based on established firm due-in/due-out dates the commander anticipates C-2 at day 60 and C-1 at day 180. In this scenario, the unit must report C-2 and the improvement date 60 days from the report date. If C-1 were anticipated to occur at 65 days above, C-1 and the date 65 days from the report should be reported.

2.5.2. Forecast Remark. Additionally, unit commanders will provide a C-level forecast at 3, 6, and 12 months in a remark using the CADAT label at least once a month. Whereas the CADAT and CARAT fields must be updated every time a SORTS report is submitted, a remark made against the CADAT and CARAT fields will be updated a minimum of once every 30 days.

2.5.2.1. Using AFSORTSDET, format the C-level forecasts according to the *example* below:

(date) 3 MONTH FORECAST/2/P/P06/PERSONNEL PCS WITH NO REPLACEMENTS TRAINED.

6. MONTH FORECAST/1/NO EXPECTED PROBLEMS.

12. MONTH FORECAST/1/NO EXPECTED PROBLEMS.

2.6. Limiting Factors. Within the scope of SORTS reporting, remarks must be created to address any unit problem or LIMFACs that affect the unit's ability to accomplish its wartime mission.

2.6.1. LIMFACs are problems, deficiencies, or conditions that decrease or prevent a unit from accomplishing its wartime mission, and which usually require assistance from higher headquarters to resolve. These factors should be reported to higher headquarters. Certain LIMFACs must be included in the unit SORTS report and considered when assigning unit C-levels (SORTS LIMFAC).

2.6.1.1. SORTS LIMFACs may be reflected in the four measured resource area C-levels, but they are not restricted to the resources measured in these areas. Examples of SORTS LIMFACs include: Critical AFSC and equipment shortages, aircrew training problems, personnel experience levels, MRSP and IRSP pacing item shortages, etc.

2.6.1.2. Units often experience LIMFACs that should not be reported in SORTS. These types of LIMFACs are beyond the direct control or scope of the reporting unit's stated mission. These *other* LIMFACs, such as unit shortfalls, time compliance technical orders (TCTO) or civilian contractor support constraints, OPLAN discrepancies, or resources managed at the force or theater level should be reported according to MAJCOM directives, as applicable. LIMFACs impacting the unit's ability to accomplish its mission(s) are classified at the level of the information contained per applicable directives. If no other directive governs the classification, the SORTS classification guidance applies.

2.7. Use of the Effectiveness Percentage (PCTEF) Field. When the unit is fully or partially deployed in support of one or more contingency operations (Joint Pub 1-02 definition) commanders will provide an assessment of the unit's ability to execute those assigned missions. Do not report in this field if the unit is not deployed or is performing it's DOC wartime mission.

2.7.1. The commander can use several factors to evaluate the unit's ability to undertake one or more assigned missions. The assessment is not based solely on the selected unit measured resource areas of personnel, equipment and supplies on hand, equipment condition, and training. The synergistic effect of these measured areas considered together or in a combination with other important factors could have a positive or negative impact on the unit's ability to execute its assigned mission(s). For the commander to assess his unit's capability to respond to the full range of mission requirements, a commander must consider factors as outlined in paragraph 1.12.8.1.

2.7.2. Use the following definitions to report the commander's estimate of the unit ability to undertake one or more assigned missions for which the unit must deploy:

2.7.2.1. Report PCTEF level of 1 ('1' in PCTEF field) if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the full mission(s) assigned.

2.7.2.2. Report a PCTEF level of 2 ('2' in PCTEF field) if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most of the assigned mission.

2.7.2.3. Report a PCTEF level of 3 ('3' in PCTEF field) if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake many, but not all portions of the assigned mission.

2.7.2.4. Report a PCTEF level of 4 ('4' in PCTEF field) if the unit requires additional resources or training to undertake the current assigned mission(s). It may be directed to undertake portions of the current assigned mission with resources on hand.

2.7.2.5. A PCTEF remark is mandatory anytime the PCTEF field is used. Report commanders remarks using the PCTEF label. Begin the remarks section with PCTEF. Include plain text remark identifying the mission assigned (i.e. AEF 5, OPERATION XXX, etc.) current status, and any action underway or planned to remedy a current reduced readiness condition for assigned missions. For multiple assigned missions report the lowest readiness condition in the PCTEF field and identify the assigned mission(s) status in the PCTEF remarks.

2.7.2.5.1. Using AFSORTSDET, format the Percent Effective narrative for each current assigned mission according to the example below:

(date) PERCENT EFFECTIVE (2), AEF 5 ONW, STATUS REFLECTS REDUCED/ INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS DUE TO (reason(s) e.g., deployment tasking cannot be fully supported due to shortage of (personnel, training, equipment and supplies on hand, equipment condition). TO ALLEVIATE THE SITUATION ON (area), THE UNIT WILL (action). GWD is estimated to be (date).

2.7.2.5.2. If the unit is not in a deployed or partially deployed status then the PCTEF field and label should be left blank.

2.7.2.5.3. Enter a hyphen "-"indicating no change required, if making entries in the ORGLOCN set and the previously reported entry in the PCTEF field is still current. Enter a question mark "?" to remove a previously reported entry in this field.

2.7.3. PCTEF may not correlate with the units overall C-rating, based on the mission and the required resources. To report impact on C-rating from deployed resources commanders should consider use of DEFG reason codes (see Attachment 3).

2.8. Policy for Units With Deployed Resources. When assets of a measured unit are deployed (partially deployed), the parent unit will normally report on these resources in its C-level.

2.8.1. When a part of a unit temporarily deploys in support of an operation, you may count resources as available if capable of being ready to deploy from the current location within the response time for units with a mobility mission, or to return to duty location and generate within response time for units with a generation mission.

2.8.1.1. Regardless of gaining or losing resources, if the unit reports less than C-1, enter the reason under the SECRN label and use remarks to emphasize increase or reduction in required and assigned resources because of deployment to build up or augment resources. Refer to attachment 3 for additional information. When resources partially deployed are counted as available (could be redeployed within response time), see the expanded reason codes in attachment 3, **Table A3.2.**

2.8.1.2. Expanded reason codes D, E, F, or G (DEFG) will be used to reflect the commander's assessment of the percent of unit deployable capability that is currently deployed. This information is used to assess risk of resources not being made available to redeploy. Refer to A3.1.6 for an explanation of these expanded reason codes.

2.8.1.3. Supported CINCs require readiness information specific to a unit's ability to meet employment tasking. Therefore, MAJCOMs must ensure their deployed units meet the supported commanders' information needs through unit commanders assessment of Percent Effective (PCTEF).

2.8.2. HQ USAF/XOOA, in coordination with the Joint Staff, will decide on a case-by-case basis the extent of reporting for units deployed to operate; in a stand-alone capacity; as a temporary or provisional unit; and units which transfer, loan, or supplement personnel or supplies (e.g., resources turned in to personnel or supply system) from several units to form a temporary or provisional unit.

2.9. What Is Needed to Prepare C-level Data. Effective calculation of C-level data in SORTS can be promoted by use of the following information:

2.9.1. Record of the current C-level data in SORTS.

2.9.2. SORTS DOC Statement.

2.9.3. UTC Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP) for each tasked UTC on the SORTS DOC Statement.

2.9.4. UMD if the SORTS DOC Statement says to use the UMD (Section IIIA).

2.9.5. UTC manpower details for each tasked UTC on the SORTS DOC Statement.

2.9.6. Minimum Essential Manning List (MEML) if an intelligence unit with a SORTS DOC Statement says to use MEML. (Section IIIA).

2.9.7. Air Force personnel Desire List (including Program Element Code (PEC) positions), or a similar document, from the supporting personnel function.

2.9.8. Allowance Standards, listed in the SORTS DOC Statement or this instruction.

2.9.9. UTC Logistics Details (LOGDET) for each tasked UTC on the SORTS DOC Statement.

2.9.10. Dyna-Metric Microcomputer Analysis System (DMAS) or Weapon System Management Information System-Sustainability Assessment Module (WSMIS-SAM) Data Products, if the SORTS DOC Statement says to use DMAS or WSMIS-SAM.

2.9.11. Mobility Readiness Spares Packages (MRSP) Listing if the unit measures MRSP without DMAS or WSMIS-SAM.

2.9.12. In-place Readiness Spares Package (IRSP) Listings if the unit measures IRSP without DMAS or WSMIS-SAM.

2.9.13. Air Force Instructions listed in **Table 2.1.**

2.9.14. Full system list or basic system list if an aircraft unit.

2.9.15. Medical Stock List, WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Checklist if a medical unit.

2.9.16. Registered Equipment Management System (REMS), CA/CRL, or other MAJCOM Vehicle Authorization List (VAL) if an aerial port or base transportation or Red Horse units.

2.9.17. Space Based Missile Warning Sensor Ground Station Operations - AFSPCI 10-120106 and Ground Based Missile Warning Sensor Operations - AFSPCI 10-120106.

2.10. Preparing Measured Area-Level Data Elements .

2.10.1. Use **Chapter 4** to check the personnel P-level data elements:

2.10.1.1. P-Level and reason code in the PRRAT and PRRES fields.

2.10.1.2. Total and critical personnel percentages in the PERTP and PERTC fields.

2.10.1.3. Total personnel required, assigned, and available in the TPAUTH, TPASG, and TPAVL fields.

2.10.1.4. Critical personnel required, assigned, and available in the CPAUR, CPASG, and CPAVL fields.

2.10.2. Use **Chapter 5** of this AFI and AFMAN 23-110, USAF Supply Manual, Volume II, Part Two, chapter 26 for SORTS procedures to check the equipment and supplies on hand S-level data elements:

2.10.2.1. S-Level and reason code in the ESRAT and ESRES fields.

2.10.2.2. Combat essential and support equipment on hand percentages in the EQSEE and EQSSE fields.

2.10.2.3. Up to nine subareas in the ESSA1 through ESSA9 fields.

2.10.2.4. For aircraft units, the number of aircraft authorized, assigned, and on hand in the MEARD, MEASG, and MEPOS fields.

2.10.3. Use **Chapter 6** to check the equipment condition R-level data elements:

2.10.3.1. R-Level and reason code in the ERRAT and ERRES fields.

2.10.3.2. Combat essential and support equipment condition percentages in the EQREE and EQRED fields.

2.10.3.3. Up to eight subareas in the ERSA1 through ERSA8 fields.

2.10.3.4. For aircraft units, the number of aircraft mission ready and available, and possessed in the MEMRA and MEPOS fields.

2.10.4. Use Chapter 6 to check the training T-level data elements:

2.10.4.1. Report T-Level, training percentage, and reason code in the TRRAT and TRRES fields respectively.

2.10.4.2. Overall training percentage in TRUTC field.

2.10.4.3. The training method option in the TMTHD field.

2.10.4.4. The number of trained personnel (aircrew, non-aircrew) authorized or required, assigned, and available in the TCARQ, TCRAS, and TCRAV or TRSA1 through TRSA5 fields, as per chapter 6.

2.10.5. Use **Section 2B**, this chapter, to check the overall C-level data elements.

2.10.5.1. Overall C-level and primary reason code in the READY and REASN fields.

2.10.5.2. Forecasted overall C-level and forecasted date of change in the CARAT and CADAT fields.

2.10.5.3. Secondary reason code in the SECRN field, when the primary reason is X.

2.10.5.4. Tertiary reason code is always optional, but if used will be reported in the TERRN field.

Section 2B— Narrative Remarks.

2.11. Preparing Narrative Remarks: A remark is used to comment on the data element to which it is paired. Use the data element's label in the label segment of the remark set.

2.11.1. Write remarks in plain English. Air Force standard acronyms shall be defined when first used in a report. Use standard abbreviation, and do not refer to previous message numbers as they are over-written by subsequent reports. SORTS is dynamic and will not retain previous remarks. In general, list resource types with their problems; state numbers required, assigned, and available; explain the cause of the problem, if known; identify previously requested assistance; identify remedial actions in progress; and highlight further actions required.

2.11.2. Use remarks to give supplemental information concerning unit overall C-level, or measured area level, and SORTS LIMFACs. Remarks must be checked and verified for accuracy monthly. Revise content and remark date as necessary to maintain validity. If no change in content, revise the remark date only to prevent it from exceeding 90 days from the last revision.

2.11.3. For the personnel area, explain the following areas:

2.11.3.1. Write a remark using the PRRES label (PRREF for secondary or tertiary missions) to discuss the personnel area less then P-1.

2.11.3.2. When directed to include civilian employees in P-level measurements, report total and critical numbers authorized, assigned, and available in a remark using the PRRES label. When commander-assessing the overall C-level, if the availability of any non-measured contract personnel or assigned DOD personnel are used to support that assessment, factor in the non-availability of those who are obligated to the reserve components during crisis or wartime, and describe services they would have provided in a remark using the PRRES remark. Contract employee availability due to labor action or failure to perform impacting mission should also be explained in detail.

2.11.3.3. When UTC/UMD mismatches reflect a shortage in any AFSC group, identify shortfalls in a remark in the PRRAT label and follow the following format: "UTC/AFSC/Number of Required by UTC/Number of AFSC Authorized by UMD." To identify shortfalls, compare the most current UTC as indicated on the SORTS DOC Statement with the most current UMD authorizations. Compare these documents for mismatches. A comparison report is available through the Wing Manpower Office upon request.

2.11.3.4. *Regardless of P-level*, if personnel shortages exist, identify them in a remark using the PERTP label and the following format,: "AFSC/REQ/ASGN/AVAIL/UGT(number of personnel in upgrade training)/PRC (PRC is the personnel reason code)". Include a discussion of action(s) taken to resolve the problem. Use **Attachment 3**, table A3.4, to indicate primary reason codes for personnel shortages for each AFSC or personnel reason codes P82, P83, or P84 to indicate the action taken to correct the problem and the date the situation is likely to improve.

2.11.4. For the equipment and supplies on hand area, explain the following:

2.11.4.1. Write a remark using the ESRES label (ESREF for secondary or tertiary missions) when equipment and supplies on hand is less than S-1. When multiple subareas limit the S-level, summarize problems in this remark.

2.11.4.1.1. If Electronic Countermeasure (ECM) pods on hand and mission ready are less than 90 percent, provide a remark on ECM pod status using the ESSA4 label.

2.11.4.1.2. In RICDA remark, report mobility A-bags (general use), B-bags (cold weather), C-1 (chemical biological defense equipment), and aircrew bags. Training assessment should reflect the unit's ability to operate in a toxic environment. Title the equipment C-level NBCD EQP 1 through 4 (similar to C-levels) and the training C-level NBCD TNG 1 through 4.

2.11.4.1.3. When directed, hot and cold weather equipment and training will be similarly assessed. Title the equipment C-level HOT WX EQP and COLD WX EQP; title the training C-level HOT and COLD WX TNG.

2.11.4.1.4. Using AFSORTSDET, format the mobility bags narrative according to the *example* below:

(date) MOBILITY BAGS CBD

TYPE	AUTH:/REQ:	ON HAND:
A-BAGS (GENERAL USE)	90	89
B-BAGS (COLD WX)	75	75
C-1 BAGS	100	98
AIRCREW BAGS	100	98
D-AIRCREW BAGS (AIRCREW)	100	90

CBD EQP	1/	CBD TNG	2
COLD WX EQP	1/	COLD WX TNG	2
HOT WX EQP	1/	HOT WX TNG	2

2.11.4.1.4.1. AFMAN 23-110, lists the minimum composition of A-bags and B-bags. AFI 23-226, *Chemical War Defense Equipment (CWDE) Consolidated Mobility Bag Management* and AFI 32-4001, *Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations*, provides a list of the minimum composition of C-1 bags.

2.11.4.1.5. Medical war reserve material (WRM) project codes not reported in subareas are reported in a remark using the ESRES label.

2.11.4.1.6. Write a remark using the MEPSD label to account for a flying unit's aircraft assigned but not possessed. Report the number of assigned backup aircraft inventory (BAI) aircraft total, the tail number and location of aircraft in programmed depot maintenance (PDM), on loan to or from another unit, and estimated return date(s).

2.11.4.1.6.1. Using AFSORTSDET, format the aircraft summary narrative according the *example* below:

(date) AIRCRAFT SUMMARY

AUTH 16, ASGN 10, POSSESSED 7

TAIL / LOC / REASON / EST DATE OF RET

00452. / MBPB / PDM / 980123 80217 / MBPB / SPEEDLINE / 970923/

2.11.4.1.7. In the aircraft summary, UAV units will report the number of systems authorized, assigned and possessed.

2.11.5. For the equipment condition area, explain the following:

2.11.5.1. Write a remark using the ERRES label (ERREF for secondary or tertiary missions) when equipment and supplies condition is less than R-1. When multiple subareas limit the R-Level, summarize problems in a remark in the ERRES label (ERREF for secondary or tertiary missions). Aircraft units should explain condition less than 75 percent in a remark using the ERRES label. Non-aircraft units should explain when each subarea is less than 90 percent in a remark for that subarea.

2.11.6. For the training area, identify the primary cause of training program limitations.

2.11.6.1. For units using training Method C, Option 1, when less than T-1 use a remark with the label TRRES (TRREF for secondary or tertiary missions).

2.11.6.2. For units using training Method C, Option 2, discuss each subarea less than T-1 in a remark using the label for that subarea.

2.11.6.3. Regardless of training method and option, when multiple subareas limit the T-level, summarize problems in a remark using the TRRES label (TRREF for secondary or tertiary missions).

2.11.6.4. When current or forecast AETC formal training school allocation deficiencies exist, write a remark using the TRRAT label. Begin the narrative remark with "AETC:" followed by the deficiency short title, and continue with a detailed summary of current or future deficiency, the current status or action taken to resolve the deficiency, and additional actions required, and the impact on the unit's ability to undertake its wartime mission.

2.11.6.4.1. Using AFSORTSDET, format the AETC formal training school allocation deficiencies narrative according to the *example* below:

(date) AETC: (List short title deficiency or future requirement)

CURRENT STATUS/ACTION

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

IMPACT ON UNIT

FUTURE REQUIREMENT(S)

2.11.6.5. If directed, Civil Engineer (CE) units should report the last date attended Silver Flag Training using the TRSA3 label.

2.11.7. Overall C-level data must be explained in a remark using the REASN field (REASF for secondary or tertiary missions) when the following situations apply. The REASN remark should summarize problems in sufficient detail to ascertain unit readiness and prompt review of specific measured area remarks. If any one measured area is less than C-1, the remark should reflect that fact. If more than one measured area is less than C-1, the remark should provide an overview and summary. Explain the following in a remark:

2.11.7.1. Which mission/ missions the unit cannot fully support or undertake when its overall C-level is less than C-1.

2.11.7.2. The commander's rationale supporting a subjectively-assessed C-level and area(s) where the commander disagrees with the measured area C-level.

2.11.7.3. The programmed or estimated date the unit will again be able to undertake its major wartime mission if less than C-1 or after undergoing a major equipment conversion or transition.

2.11.7.4. The deactivation date planned for the unit. If within one year of deactivation, do not list personnel shortages unless specifically instructed to do so by the MAJCOM.

2.11.7.5. When a unit fails an ORI or NSI, consider a commander assessed downgrade to the overall unit C-level until the deficiency causing the unsatisfactory rating is resolved. Units may assume successful re-inspection when required and dates are provided by inspection teams. Provide remarks to explain the condition in the REASN label (REASF label for secondary or tertiary missions).

Section 2C— Air Force Unique Data.

2.12. General Preparation of Air Force Unique Data. Effective unique data reporting can be promoted by use of the following information:

2.12.1. A record of the current data in SORTS.

2.12.2. The measured unit SORTS DOC Statement.

2.12.3. AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost And Planning Factors*, if reporting for a tactical air forces aircraft unit.

2.13. Special Mission Capability Data. Special mission capabilities are tasks, equipment, and missions listed in **Table 2.3.** Generally, they add flexibility to mission accomplishment and require specialized equipment or training. The SORTS DOC Statement will state which special mission capabilities to include in C-Level calculations. It will also state where to report data on up to four specific capabilities. For each special mission capability:

2.13.1. Determine the special mission capability code using **Table 2.3.** Enter the code under the SMCC1, SMCC2, SMCC3, or SMCC4 field, as applicable.

2.13.2. Determine the number of aircraft required to have the capability. Use the SORTS DOC Statement to find the number required to have the specialized equipment. Enter the number under the SMRA1, SMRA2, SMRA3, or SMRA4 field, as applicable.

2.13.3. Count the number of aircraft mission ready and available with the special capability. Count only those aircraft which are mission ready and available and have the required specialized equipment mission ready and available according to paragraph 5.7 . Enter the number under the SMAA1, SMAA2, SMAA3, or SMAA4 field, as applicable.

2.13.4. Determine the number of crews required to have the specialized training. Use the SORTS DOC Statement to determine the number required to have the specialized training. Enter the number under the SMRC1, SMRC2, SMRC3, or SMRC4 field, as applicable.

2.13.5. Count the number of mission ready and available crews with specialized training. Count only those crews with specialized training which are mission ready and available according to paragraph 6.2.3. Enter the number under the SMAC1, SMAC2, SMAC3, or SMAC4 field, as applicable.

Table 2.1. Units Authorized To report C-6 in a Measured Resource Area.

RULE	**A**	**B**	**C**
	If the unit is a(n)	**and the unit situation is that it**	**then it will report C-6 in fields**
1	Reserve Associate unit	is not authorized any aircraft or SORTS measured equipment of its own	
2	intelligence unit/ information warfare	has only personnel tasking	ESRAT and ERRAT
3	combat communications unit		

RULE	A If the unit is a(n)	B and the unit situation is that it	C then it will report C-6 in fields
4	communications unit		
5	combat camera team		
6	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF team	report as available only those items that are on-hand and mission ready.	ERRAT
7	medical unit	is not authorized any of the SORTS measured WRM project codes identified in **Table 5.1.**, Rule 12	ESRAT and ERRAT
8		has no SORTS measured organic equipment requirements except for the WRM project codes identified in **Table 5.1.**, Rule 12 (condition is already considered in the equipment and supplies on hand area since for these units, these items must be mission ready to be counted on hand)	ERRAT
9		is prepositioned equipment asset and has no SORTS measured personnel or training requirements	PRRAT and TRRAT
10	combat logistics support squadron	has no SORTS measured organic combat essential requirements (i.e., all equipment is support equipment whose condition is already considered in the equipment and supplies on hand area since for these units, these items must be mission ready to be counted as on hand)	ERRAT
11	base transportation unit	does not have a vehicle requirement	ESRAT and ERRAT
12		is tasked with a personnel only UTC that does not require any vehicle operators or hazardous cargo certifiers	TRRAT
13	logistics squadron-transportation element	does not have a vehicle requirement	ESRAT and ERRAT
14		is tasked with a personnel only UTC that does not require any vehicle operators or hazardous cargo certifiers	TRRAT
15	supply unit	is tasked with a personnel only UTC	ESRAT and ERRAT
16		has no training requirement	TRRAT
17	logistics squadron- supply element	is tasked with a personnel only UTC	ESRAT and ERRAT
18		has no training requirement	TRRAT

RULE	A If the unit is a(n)	B and the unit situation is that it	C then it will report C-6 in fields
19	Prime RIBS unit	has no SORTS measured organic equipment requirements (i.e., unit uses only non-organic WRM or fixed facilities owned by another unit)	ESRAT and ERRAT
20	surface-to-air missile unit	is operated, manned, and maintained, by a foreign military unit with the equipment owned by the US	PRRAT and TRRAT
21	reserve aerial port units	does not have equipment that is reported	ESRAT and ERRAT
22	weather unit	has no equipment requirements	ESRAT and ERRAT
23	special tactics unit	reports as available only those equipment items that are mission ready and on-hand	ERRAT
24	SAM or SHORAD unit	None. Personnel are not reported	PRRAT
25	combat control unit	reports as available only those equipment items that are mission ready and on-hand	ERRAT
26	AFOSI unit (CI/SpI)	is not tasked under a specific OPLAN or AFOSI WMP-3	ESRAT and ERRAT

NOTE:

1. FAMs may not exclude anything required for wartime mission in a measured area.
2. Rules 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, and 21 are not applicable to the ANG.

Table 2.2. Air Force Instruction References For C-level Data.

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program, and Prime BEEF ESLs*.
AFI 10-214, *Air Force Prime RIBS Program*.
AFI 10-209, *RED HORSE Program* AS 429, and AS 012.
AFJMAN 24-204, *Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments*. For use if transportation unit.
AFI 24-301, *Vehicle Operations*.
AFI 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program, and Prime BEEF EOD ESLs*.
AFM 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*.
AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training*.
AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost and Planning Factors* if an aircraft unit.

NOTE: This list is not all inclusive.

Table 2.3. Special Mission Capability Codes to Use in SMCC1, SMCC2, SMCC3, and SMCC4.

Code	Capability	Code	Capability
1	PAVE SPIKE		Low Altitude Parachute Extraction System
2	PAVE TACK	35	(LAPES)
3	Maverick	36	AWADS (lead only)
4	Search and Rescue	37	Special Operations Low Level (SOLL II)
5	Strike Control and Reconnaissance	38	GBU-10/12
6	Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR)	39	GBU-24
7	Tactical Electronic Reconnaissance (TERREC)	40	GBU-27
8	AN/ARN-101/LORAN	41	MC-1
9	PAVE PENNY	42	Night Toss
10	GBU-15	43	TMU-28
11	Weather Reconnaissance	44	JMO (Air)
12	LNO	45	HARM
13	Conventional Delivery	46	Non-AWADS lead
14	Sea Reconnaissance/Surveillance	47	Leaflet Drop
15	Low-Altitude Navigation (LANA)	48	Flare Launch
16	Low-Altitude Navigation Targeting	49	Boat Drop
	Infrared for Night (LANTIRN)	50	Killer Scout
17	Joint Air Attack Team (JAAT)	51	AGM-130
18	Mine Laying	52	AGM-142
19	IIR Maverick	53	GAM
20	IIR GBU-15	54	JDAM
21	Other (use in interim until better code is available)	55	Flight Lead
22	HARPOON	56	Primary Nuclear Airlift (PNAF)
23	CALCM	57	Counter-information Systems (EC-130H, COMPASS CALL only)
24	GBU-28 Delivery System (AWADS)	58	UST-105
25	Night Vision Goggles		
30	Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System (AWADS)	59	Tactical Intelligence Broadcast System (TIBS) (Block 20 only)
31	Airdrop (AMC only)		
32	Air Refueling (AMC only)	60	Enhanced Jukebox (EJB)
34	High Altitude Low Opening (HALO)	61	Honeycomb (Block 20 only)

Chapter 3

PERSONNEL MEASURED AREA DATA

3.1. Personnel. Units compute the personnel C-level, for total and critical personnel, based on the availability of funded, wartime required personnel. For in-place generation or mobility missions, the wartime personnel requirement is determined by the wartime requirements on the UMD. For mobility only missions, the wartime personnel requirement is determined by the manpower details in the UTC's the unit is required to provide. The formula for personnel computations is: the number of unit personnel available, divided by the wartime required number, multiplied by 100. All unit personnel may be considered for the availability determination regardless if they are assigned against wartime or peacetime linked authorizations. The following documents are used as sources for the personnel measured area: Minimum Essential Manning List (MEML), Unit Manning Document (UMD), Program Element Code (PEC), and UTC. The required number will not exceed funded manpower authorizations from a UMD.

3.1.1. Total and Critical Personnel Assigned Rules.

3.1.1.1. Count all personnel in a unit from the time they sign in at the gaining unit or RNLTD has expired (whichever occurs first) on a permanent change of station until they sign out.

3.1.1.2. MAJCOMs must ensure SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are marked to include US DOD emergency essential civilian personnel in the personnel measurement area when they are part of the unit's wartime requirement either by occupying wartime coded authorizations and/or as part of the unit's deployment UTCs.

3.1.1.2.1. When using the UTC, emergency essential DOD civilian personnel are included in the count if they are listed in the UTC manpower detail.

3.1.1.3. Provide a remark on the SORTS DOC Statement if a civilian rating converts to a critical AFSC.

3.1.1.4. Units with multiple weapon systems will allocate resources to meet the wartime requirements of each unit and each system. Personnel are divided equally among units with identical weapon systems only if they are listed in the UTC manpower detail.

3.1.1.5. The SORTS DOC Statement must indicate whether direct support unit personnel must be included in the count.

3.1.1.6. Personnel measurement is limited to US military and Emergency Essential DOD civilian personnel; i.e., foreign national military and civilian positions that integrate into host nation military positions are not counted in the personnel area.

3.1.1.7. TDY personnel attached to a measured unit will not be included in total or critical personnel assigned and available numbers.

3.1.2. Total Personnel. All personnel are counted in total personnel regardless of AFSC, skill level, or grade as long as they are not excess to requirements in the AFSC, grade, or skill level. When provided, units may use an Air Force Personnel Desire List or similar product. AFRC and NGB personnel attached for training purposes will not be included in total personnel numbers.

3.1.3. Critical Personnel. Critical personnel (critical because their absence impacts the ability to execute the mission) are identified as follows: Officers with a critical AFSC as their duty or primary

AFSC or enlisted personnel who have a critical AFSC as their control AFSC and skill level is at or above the grade required (Primary AFSC may be substituted when the members grade meets or exceed the UMD requirement). For units that perform their mission in-place (generation) or perform a combined in-place (generation) and mobility mission, critical personnel are determined based on **Table 3.4.** Units with only a mobility mission determine critical personnel based on the critical personnel required by unit tasked UTC package(s) or packets identified by functional managers based on critical AFSC's listed in **Table 3.4.** In the event of UMD/UTC mismatches, personnel measurement calculations will be made based on the UMD manpower authorization content. Commanders with UTC requirements not on the UMD (not authorized) should assess downward to reflect the impact of the "missing" manpower authorizations and remarks should illuminate the specific manpower authorization mismatches with the UTC tasked to support. *Skill-level substitution (when not specifically authorized in the UTC MISCAP or functional area guidance) may only be used in the commander's assessment to affect a C-level change.*

3.1.3.1. Skill-level substitutions are applied and authorized IAW AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning, Chapter 5*. There should be an exact match of AFSC requirement with skill level deviation up one skill level or down two skill levels.

3.1.3.2. To be eligible for skill level substitution, an individual must be able to perform at the required skill-level. Therefore, skill level substitution is applied after counting assigned and available personnel by required skill-level. If an authorized AFS substitute is listed in the UTC MISCAP or functional area guidance, that UTC or guidance is the source of authority for that substitution. Authorized AFS substitution may be applied before calculations.

3.1.3.3. When allowed by the MISCAP, medical units will also use the War and Mobilization Plan, Vol 1, Annex F, Appendix 3 to determine authorized AFSC substitutions. These substitutions can only be used in the Commander's assessment to determine C-level change.

3.1.4. If a unit is assigned a "frag", or portion, of a UTC it will be indicated on their DOC statement by using a minus sign (-) immediately after the UTC. {example: FFGK5(-)}. The portion of the UTC that is assigned, or is not assigned, is then spelled out within the Remarks section of the DOC statement. Using this chapter, report on that portion of the "frag" that has been assigned on your DOC statement.

3.2. Determining Personnel Availability.

3.2.1. Personnel are considered available if they are assigned to a unit; are physically present at home station, a deployed location when they can redeploy within response time, or can be present within the prescribed unit response time; and are not restricted from deploying or employing with the unit. Also count personnel as available if their availability code(s) on an Air Force personnel Desire List or provided through PC-III match those from AFI 10-403 and the commander determines them available where appropriate (commander choice).

3.2.1.1. Use the following rules to determine personnel availability according to the SORTS DOC Statement mission title.

3.2.1.1.1. For in-place generation, alert, SIOP, or surveillance missions, count personnel available if they are expected to be returned to their assigned duty location within response time.

3.2.1.1.2. For mobility missions, count personnel available if they are expected to be ready to deploy from their present location, within the response time.

3.2.1.1.3. For combined generation and mobility missions, allocate personnel to each mission and then apply the rules for each type mission. For security forces and their tertiary SORTS DOC statement, allocate all personnel required for UTC or mobility deployment and apply all availability personnel towards home station force protection.

3.2.1.2. When a unit temporarily transfers (lends) personnel to another unit, the supplying measured unit will continue to measure and report the personnel in its SORTS unless otherwise directed by the MAJCOM. Likewise a unit receiving personnel from another unit will not measure or count those personnel unless otherwise directed by the MAJCOM. Temporary assignment of personnel will not be justification for improved SORTS C-levels.

3.2.2. MAJCOMs should provide additional guidance to assist unit commanders to consistently and accurately determine whether members are available and ready to deploy within the response time.

3.3. Calculating Total and Critical Personnel Percentage. The lower P-level from total or critical personnel is used to determine the personnel resource area P-level.

3.3.1. Total Personnel Percent. Calculate total personnel using the following rules:

3.3.1.1. If ten or more people are assigned, subtract the total of personnel not available from the total assigned, and then divide by the number of personnel authorized. Multiply the result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

3.3.1.2. If nine or less people are authorized or required, use **Table 3.1.** to derive the total personnel percent.

3.3.1.3. Enter the percent in the PERTP field.

3.3.2. Critical Personnel Percentage. Critical personnel are calculated using the following rules:

3.3.2.1. Support, non-combat aircraft units, and missile units. If ten or more personnel are required, divide the number of critical personnel available by the number of critical personnel required. Multiply the result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

3.3.2.2. If nine or less people, find the critical personnel percent by using the number of personnel available. Reference **Table 3.1.**

3.3.2.3. Enter the percent in the PERTC label.

3.3.3. Combat Air Force (CAF) Aviation Units. Find the number of personnel available for each crew position (i.e., pilot, co-pilot, navigator, etc.). Calculate critical maintenance personnel as you would for non-combat aircraft units in paras 3.3.2.1. and 3.3.2.2.

3.3.3.1. If ten or more aircrew are required, divide the number aircrew available by the number of aircrew required for each crew position. Multiply the result by 100 and round off to the whole number.

3.3.3.2. If nine or less, find the percent using the number available by crew position. Reference table 3.1.

3.3.3.3. Enter the lowest between aircrew personnel position percentages and the Critical Maintenance AFSCs in the PERTC label.

3.3.4. Non-CAF aircraft units may elect to use CAF criteria for measuring critical personnel. This includes GTAC Air Control units when CAF units report via aircrew duty position philosophy.

3.4. Personnel Reason Codes.

3.4.1. Select the most specific reason code from **Table A3.4.**, when the personnel P-level is less than P-1.

3.4.2. Note the selected reason code. If the reason code has changed from the last reported, enter the new reason code in the label PRRES. Use the label PRREF for secondary or tertiary missions.

3.5. Critical Personnel Packets. When a unit's mission is sufficiently diverse, measuring total critical personnel may prove insufficient. In these cases, FAMs may arrange critical AFSCs, listed in **Table 3.4.**, into groups called *packets* and separate the packets by semicolons (;). Alternatively, UTCs may be substituted for AFSC packets when they have manpower details assigned. (Examples: 1C37X, 1C35X; 3C072, 3C052 or UTC-QFEBA; QFEBB; QFEBC). Use table 3.1 for nine or less requirements.

3.5.1. When arranged this way, each packet is individually calculated using the procedures in paragraph 3.3.2.

3.5.1.1. The lowest percentage(s) of all the packets is reported in the PERTC field.

3.5.2. Combat Air Force unit FAMs may designate non-aircrew personnel as packet(s) using table 3.4.

3.5.2.1. When non-aircrew personnel measurement is absent, flying unit commanders must assess these required capabilities when assigning an Overall C-Level.

3.5.2.2. Units will calculate a percentage for each designated packet listed in Table 3.4 as a separate percentage computation. The lowest percentage of the packages will be reported in the PERTC field.

Table 3.1. Percent Personnel Available Matrix for Nine Or Less People.

RU	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
L	Find number	Find column with number authorized or required								
E	of people available	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	45	55	59	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	27	33	37	40	50	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2. Changing Total Personnel Percent Into A P-Level.

RULE	A	B
	If the total personnel percentage is in the range of	**then the total personnel P-level is**
1	90 to 100	P-1
2	80 to 89	P-2
3	70 to 79	P-3
4	0 to 69	P-4

Table 3.3. Changing Critical Personnel Into A P-Level.

RULE	A	B
	If the critical personnel percentage is in the range of	**then the critical personnel P-level is**
1	85 to 100	P-1
2	75 to 84	P-2
3	65 to 74	P-3
4	0 to 64	P-4

Table 3.4. Critical Personnel By Unit Type.

RULE	A	B	C
	If your unit is a(n),	**Then the following are critical officer positions by AFSC. See note where applicable,**	**Then the following are critical enlisted positions by AFSC. See note where applicable.**
1a	aircraft operations unit without extra mission crew requirements	11XX*, 12XX*, 13XX*, 15W1A, 15W3A, 48GX, and all AFSCs with X prefix; and 21XX*	1AXXX*, 1N0XX, 1TXXX*, 4F0X1*, and all AFSCs with X and J prefixes; and 2AXXX*. Do not include Loadmasters assigned to an aerial port unit.
1b	Combat Air Forces (CAF) aircraft operations unit without extra mission crew requirements	11XX*; 12XX*; 13XX*; 14NX*; 21XX*; 15W1A, 15W3A, 48GX*, and all AFSCs with X prefix.	1A0XX*; 1A1XX*; 1A2XX; 1A3XX*; 1A4XX*; 1A5XX*; 4F0X1*, all AFSCs with X or J prefixes; 2AXXX*; 1N0XX*, 2W1X1, and 1TXXX*. Do not include Loadmasters assigned to an aerial port unit

R U L E	A If your unit is a(n),	B Then the following are critical officer positions by AFSC. See note where applicable,	C Then the following are critical enlisted positions by AFSC. See note where applicable.
1c	aircraft operations unit with extra mission crew requirements (used if intel/ medical crews etc., are part of flying crews)	11XX*, 12XX*, 13XX*, 14NX*, 15W1A, 15W3A, 48GX*, all AFSCs with X prefixes; and 21XX*.	1AXXX*, 1C3XX*, 1N0XX*, 1N1XX*, 1TXXX*, 2E1X4*, 3V0XX*, 4F0XX*; and 2AXXX*. Do not include Loadmasters assigned to an aerial port unit.
1d	Combat Air Forces (CAF) aircraft operations unit with extra mission crew requirements (used if intel/medical crews etc., are part of flying crews)	11XX*; 12XX*; 13XX*; 14NX*; 21XX*; 15W1A, 15W3A, 21AX*, 48GX*, and all AFSCs with X or flying prefixes.	1A0XX*; 1A1XX*; 1A2XX; 1A3XX*; 1A4XX*; 1A5XX*; 1C3XX*; 1N0XX*, 1N1XX*; 2E1X4*; 4F0XX*; 2AXXX*; 2E2XX, 2S0XX, 2W1X1, 1TXXX*, 3CXXX, and 3V0XX*. Do not include Loadmasters assigned to an aerial port unit.
1e	reconnaissance UAV unit	11GXX and 12GXX.	1N0XX and 1N1XX.
1f	aircraft maintenance unit	21AX*	2AXXX*, 2E0XXX*, 2E2XX*, 2E1X1*, 2E3X1*, 2E4X1*, 2S0XX*, 2T1XX*, and 2W1X1.
1g	aircraft munitions unit	21AX*	2M0XX*, 2W0X1*, 2W1X1*, and 2W2X1*.
2	missile (ICBM)unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
3	surface-to-air missile and short range air defense unit	none	none
4	aerial port unit	21TX	1A2XX, 2T2XX, 2T3XX, 2T0XX, 2T1XX. AFSC 1A2XX may fill 2T2X1 positions but not the reverse.
5a	air traffic control unit (ANG)	13MX	1C1X1; 2EXXX; 3EXXX*
5b thru 5g	communications and information unit, including: combat comm engineering and installation fixed comm (mobile assets) fixed comm (base information infrastructure) space communications special operations comm	13MX and 33SX*	1C1X1, 3A0X1, 3EXXX*, 3V0XX*;2EXXX; 3CXXX..
5h	combat camera unit	33SX	2EXXX; 3VXXX*; X3VXXX

RULE	A **If your unit is a(n),**	B **Then the following are critical officer positions by AFSC. See note where applicable,**	C **Then the following are critical enlisted positions by AFSC. See note where applicable.**
5i	Network operations and security center (NOSC)	33SX	1C1X1, 3A0X1, 3EXXX*, 3V0XX*;2EXXX; 3CXXX
6a and 6b	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF team and RED HORSE unit	the critical AFSCs as listed in a current Manpower Force Element Listing from the MANPER-B system for the applicable UTCs	the critical AFSCs as listed in a current Manpower Force Element Listing from the MANPER-B system for the applicable UTCs.
7	Prime RIBS unit	Those critical or core positions identified in the Prime RIBS Manager's Guide Section 7-UTCs.	Those critical or core positions identified in the Prime RIBS Manager's Guide Section 7-UTCs.
8	combat logistics support squadron	21AX, 62EXH, and 63EXA	2AXXX*, 2T0XX*, and 2S0XX*.
9	supply unit	21SX and 21LX	2E8X1, 2F0XX, 2S0XX, and 2WXXX .
10	intelligence unit	12A4W, 12B4W, 12E4W, 12F4W, 12R4W, 12S4W, 33S4, 33S3A, 33S3B, 14NX, 30C0, 62EXX, and 8D000, and any of these AFSC with an X prefix.	1N0XX, 1N1XX, 1N2XX, 1N4XX, 1N5XX, 1N3XX*, 1N6XX, 2E1XX, 2E2X1, 2E3X1, 2E6XX, 3C0XX, 3C2XX, 2E0XX, 2AXXX, 3E1XX, 2S0XX, 3A0XX, 8D000, and any of these AFSCs with an X prefix.
11	air intelligence squadron	refer to MAJCOM supp	
12	medical unit(non-Aeromedical)	44DX, 44EX, 44FX, 44GX, 44MX, 44NX, 44RX, 45AX, 45BX, 45EX, 45GX, 45SX, 45NX, 45UX, 46FX, 46MX, 46NX, 46PX, 46SX, 47SX, 48GX.	4N0XX, 4N1XX, 4A0XX, 4A1XX, 4A2XX. Do not include AFSCs with skill levels of 1, 3, or 00.
12a	aeromedical unit	41A3, 44DX, 44EX, 44FX, 44GX, 44MX, 44NX, 44RX, 45AX, 45BX, 45EX, 45GX, 45SX, 45NX, 45UX, 46FX, 46MX, 46NX, 46PX, 46SX, 47SX, 48GX.	2A6X2, 3C1X1, 4N0XX, and X4N090/00. Do not include AFSCs with skill levels of 1, 3, or 00. See Note 3.
13	foreign internal defense unit	K/Q11S3V, K/Q11S3W, K/Q11S3, and K/Q12S3.	K/Q1A271, K/Q1A71B/C, and K2W171.

RULE	A **If your unit is a(n),**	B **Then the following are critical officer positions by AFSC. See note where applicable,**	C **Then the following are critical enlisted positions by AFSC. See note where applicable.**
14a or 14b	Security Forces	31PX*	3P0XX*, 8FXXX, 3SXXX, and 3AXXX.
15a	Sector Air Operations Center (SAOC) or Iceland Air defense System (IADS)	Each wartime required AFSC listed on the wartime UMD.	
15b, thru 15e	Ground Theater Air Control System unit (AOC/AFFOR, ASOC, CRC, CRE, and TACP)	Each AFSC within the tasked UTC(s).	
15f thru 15m	space warning unit, space surveillance unit, space operations support squadron, space launch unit, space command and control unit, space range unit, space mobile command and control unit, space mobile warming unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
16	transportation unit	21TX.	2T3XX, 2T3XXA, 2T3XXB, 2T0X1, 2T1XX, 2T2X1, and 2S0X1.
17	mission support squadron (PERSCO)	36PX.	3S0X1.
18	contracting unit (see NOTE 2)	64P3.	6C051, 6C071, and 6C091.
19	combat control unit	13B3H.	1C2XX.
20	special tactics unit	J13BX.	J1T2XX and J1C2XX.
21	CI/SpI (AFOSI) unit	71SX.	7S0X1 and 3A0X1.
22	weather unit	X15WX*	1W051, 1W051A, 1W071A, 1W091, and 1W000.
23a	Airlift Mobility Control unit (AMCF/ALCF/ALCS)	11XX, 12XX, 13XX, and 86PX.	1AXXX, 1C0XX, 2E1XX, 2AXXX, 3E0XX, 2S0XX, and 2T2XX.
23b	Airlift Mobility Control unit (AMS)	refer to MAJCOM supp	

RULE	A If your unit is a(n),	B Then the following are critical officer positions by AFSC. See note where applicable,	C Then the following are critical enlisted positions by AFSC. See note where applicable.
23c	Air Mobility Support units	21AX, 21TX, 11BX, 13BX.	1AXXX, 1C0XX, 1C3XX, 2AXXX, 2T0XX, 2T2XX, 2E0XX, 2E3XX, 2E4XX, 2S0XX, 11A1X, 11A3X, 11T2X, 11T3X, and12A3X.
23d	Air Mobility Operations unit	11A3X*, 12A3X, 11T3X*, 12T3X*, 13XX, 14N3X*, 15W3X, 21X3, 31P3*, 32E3*, and 33S3.	1AXXX*, 1CXXX, 1N0XX, 1S0XX, 1T1XX, 2AXXX, 2G0XX, 2S0XX, 2T2XX*, 3A0XX, 3C0XX, 3EXXX, 3S0XX, 6F1XX, and 8F000.
24a	Operations Support Squadron (Airfield Operations Flight)	13M4 and 13B3A.	1C0X1 and 1C1X1.
24b	space operational support squadron unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
25	ALC Engineer Element	62EXH, 63EXA, 62EXG	None
26	Information Warfare	refer to MAJCOM supplement	refer to MAJCOM supplement
	Bare Base unit	None	2S0X1 (note 5) 2S071, 3E072, 3E052, 3E051 (2 each), 3E451 (2 each) (note 6) 2A773, 3E371 (note 7) 2S051 (note 8) 3E051, 3E052 (note 9) 2S051 (note 10)

NOTES:

1. X means all AFSCs in source that match remaining characters are critical AFSCs. * means all suffixed and non-suffixed AFSCs in the source document that match remaining characters are critical. Consider AFSCs that convert as critical.

2. Rule 18 AFSC 6C091 may be substituted for a 64P3.

3. Aeromedical units use “X” as a prefix to identify flight qualification. In this case, “X” does not have the same significance as described above.

4. HQ USAF/XOOA, as authorized may augment this table by message. MAJCOM SORTS offices will disseminate the supplemented message to subordinate units.

5. One of the 2 mobility positions per XFBR3 UTC. The second position, regardless of AFSC, is non-critical.

6. Seven of the 13 mobility positions per XFBJ2 UTC are critical. The remaining six positions, regardless of AFSC, are non-critical.

7. Two of the four mobility positions per FBJ2 UTC are critical. Remaining two positions, regardless of AFSC, are non-critical.

8. The mobility position per XFBKB UTC is critical.

9. Both of the mobility positions per XFBYC UTC are critical and will not be substituted.

10. One of the 3 mobility positions per JFABS UTC. Remaining two positions are not critical.

Chapter 4

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ON HAND MEASURED AREA DATA

4.1. Equipment And Supplies On hand Reporting. Equipment and supplies on hand measurement is used to indicate the resource status of SORTS DOC Statement listed equipment and supplies required to support the measured wartime mission(s), as identified in the unit SORTS DOC statement. This measurement may indicate budget and supply problems when details are known. Resources measured in this area are reported in the EQSOHDAT set.

4.1.1. Equipment and supplies on hand reporting is based on a unit's wartime requirement. Units with a generation or generation and mobility mission, use the Allowance Standard (AS) as the baseline for equipment and supplies measurement as supplemented by table 4.1 (subareas). **Table 4.1.** subareas will normally reflect those items on the AS/LOGDET that are critical to mission accomplishment. Units with a mobility only mission use the LOGDET for each UTC it is required to support. Units compute the equipment and supplies S-level for combat essential and support equipment and supplies based on the availability of wartime required equipment and supplies. Equipment and supplies items are considered available if they are assigned to the unit and are physically present or can be present within the prescribed unit response time. For Smaller Scale Contingencies (SSC), equipment and supply items may be considered available if they can be made ready to redeploy within response time. For in-place (generation), in-place and mobility or mobility only missions, the full wartime requirement of equipment and supplies is determined by the applicable authorizing documents. For mobility only missions, the wartime equipment and supplies is determined by the logistics details of the UTCs the unit is required to provide. The formula for equipment and supplies computations is: the number of equipment and supplies available divided by the wartime requirement multiplied by 100.

4.1.2. Items measured in this area must be physically available or possessed in order to be counted. Items deployed for SSC must be re-deployable within the DOC response time to be considered available.

4.2. Subareas. This measured area allows measurement of up to nine subareas. Consider the following:

4.2.1. *In-place/Generation or Generation and Mobility Missions.* Use the SORTS DOC Statement, equipment lists, In-place Readiness Spares Package (IRSP), and ASs, as necessary, to determine equipment types and numbers authorized.

4.2.1.1. For IRSP, count only XD coded repairable items to avoid tainting results with large numbers of expendable items that current assessment tools cannot model their mission impact (bare base squadrons excluded).

4.2.1.2. MAJCOMs report strategic airlift aircraft spare engines under a fleet status.

4.2.2. *Mobility Missions.* Use DOC statement to determine the types of equipment to measure and use UTC logistics details to determine specific equipment items and the number of items required.

4.2.2.1. If more than one UTC is measured, add their individual requirements together and supplement with equipment lists, Mobility Readiness Spares Package (MRSP) lists, and ASs, as necessary.

4.2.2.2. For MRSP, count only XD-coded repairable items to avoid skewing the count with large numbers of expendable items whose mission impact cannot be modeled using current assessment tools. (bare base squadrons excluded).

4.2.3. To determine the number of items a unit will possess within the response time, the unit must have actual responsibility for the items according to applicable supply regulations.

4.2.4. The following items are not considered possessed:

4.2.4.1. Additional or backup aircraft inventory in excess of the number authorized or required.

4.2.4.2. Items in PDM or TCTO depot modification.

4.2.4.3. Items temporarily in the hands of another unit due to maintenance lasting more than seven days or for crash or battle damage repair are not considered possessed by the receiving unit. If the unit has items on hand from another unit, the items from the other unit will not be counted.

4.2.4.4. Items loaned to another unit to augment their resources will be considered possessed by the owning unit. Receiving unit will not use these resources for SORTS reporting. Items will not be double-counted.

4.2.4.4.1. Units receiving equipment on loan should consider a commander's assessment of the overall C-level based on support.

4.2.5. For MRSP and IRSP:

4.2.5.1. Include XD-coded repairable items, but not XB/XF-coded expendable items. Large numbers of XB may mask problems with higher value XD items (bare base squadrons excluded).

Include only items serviceable or repairable within the response time.

4.2.5.2. Include the possessed Peacetime Operating Stock (POS).

4.2.6. Add the items on hand for each measured subarea to obtain a subarea total.

4.3. Bare Base Unit General Policy. Bare base units report SORTS data against the mission stated in the SORTS DOC Statement. Each unit must determine and report their status on the basis of critical bare base equipment assigned. Report using only the assets the unit is authorized. Specific equipment allowances are included in AFI 25-101, USAF Bare Base Systems, and in AS 158 and 159.

4.3.1. Measured Organizations. The following units report on the designated bare base systems.

4.3.1.1. 49 MMG Holloman AFB, NM for assigned USCENTAF Harvest Falcon bare base assets.

4.3.1.2. 609 ASUS Shaw AFB, SC for assigned USCENTAF Harvest Falcon bare base assets.

4.3.1.3. 607 ASUS Osan AB, Korea for assigned Harvest Eagle bare base assets.

4.3.1.4. 86 MMS Sembach, Germany for assigned Harvest Eagle bare base assets.

4.3.2. Bare base equipment is grouped by UTC and is designed to provide a functional capability. UTCs also include support Mobility Readiness Spares Packages (MRSPs) that are required to make UTC end items functional. When determining UTC capability support, MRSPs must be considered along with equipment items. Spare MRSPs provide repair parts and are considered separately. Spare MRSP will provide for 60 days of operations without re-supply. See AFH 10-222 for breakdown of bare base sets and packages.

4.4. MRSP and IRSP Authorizations. New MRSP/IRSP authorizations loaded into a unit's Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) and requisitioned 90 days prior to authorization/activation date are assessed beginning on the authorization date. New MRSP/IRSP authorizations start at the same time as the unit's specific tasking date for its wartime requirement.

4.4.1. Revised MRSP or IRSP authorizations are provided a minimum of 30 days and a maximum of 60 days grace period for reporting S-levels. This includes annual MRSP reviews or major RSP reconfiguration changes.

4.4.2. Report new authorizations starting 30/60-days after they are loaded into the SBSS, or as soon as the sorties/aircraft (for DMAS- or WSMIS-SAM assessed units) or the RSP percent filled (where DMAS or WSMIS-SAM are not assessed) of revised authorizations equal or exceed that of outdated authorizations, whichever occurs first.

4.4.2.1. Continue to report the assessment of the outdated authorizations until the conditions are met for the new authorizations, but comment on the status of the new authorization in the remarks, e.g. new MRSP authorization loaded (date).

4.4.3. Assets available in Peacetime Operating Stocks (POS) to fill MRSP shortages are counted as on hand in MRSP when computing fill percentages in SORTS.

4.4.3.1. The MRSP percent fill is based on total authorized units, excluding Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability Code (ERRC) XB and XF items.

4.4.3.1.1. The MRSP fill percent is computed as follows: on hand MRSP divided by (XD) MRSP authorization multiplied by 100 = MRSP percent fill.

4.4.3.2. Assets Due-in From Maintenance (DIFM) within response time and not Awaiting Parts (AWP) are also counted as on hand.

4.4.3.2.1. The on hand MRSP quantity is computed as follows: serviceable MRSP + applicable POS + FSP + DIFM (- AWP) = on hand MRSP.

4.4.4. Units with an in-place DOC have specific IRSP guidance. Each unit with an in-place DOC is provided a total wartime requirement.

4.4.4.1. The total wartime requirement is computed as follows: IRSP + POS - O&STQ (Order And Ship Time Quantities).

4.4.4.2. The on hand IRSP quantity is computed as follows: serviceable IRSP + serviceable POS + on hand repairable assets - on hand repairable assets coded AWP = authorized units, excluding ERRC XB and XF items.

4.4.4.3. The IRSP fill percent is computed as follows: On hand IRSP quantity divided by total wartime requirement multiplied by 100.

4.5. Subarea Percentage Calculations.

4.5.1. Calculate the subarea percentages:

4.5.1.1. If ten or more items are authorized or required accomplish the following:

4.5.1.1.1. Divide the number of items possessed by the number of items authorized or required.

4.5.1.1.1.1. The number of items counted as possessed is not to exceed the number of items authorized.

4.5.2. Multiply the result by 100 to derive a percentage.

4.5.2.1. Round off the percent to the nearest whole number.

4.5.2.1.1. This whole number is the subarea percentage.

4.5.3. If nine or less items are authorized or required accomplish the following:

4.5.3.1. Select the appropriate percentage from **Table 4.2.** unless **Table 4.1.** instructs otherwise.

4.5.3.2. Note the derived percentages. If a percentage has changed since the last report, enter the new percentage under the appropriate subarea label from table 4.1.

4.6. Combat Essential and Support Equipment On hand Percentage Calcula tions.

4.6.1. Determine the unit type in table 4.6, Column A. Column B has the rules for combat essential equipment and Column C has the rules for support equipment.

4.6.2. To calculate the combat essential and support equipment percentage for each area use the following rules:

4.6.2.1. If the entry lists subarea labels, select the lowest percentage found for those subareas.

4.6.2.2. If the entry lists equipment or another document, calculate that percentage with the same procedure used for the subarea calculations.

4.6.3. Note the derived percentage. If the percentage has changed since the last report, enter the new percentage in the EQSEE label for combat essential equipment and the EQSSE label for support equipment.

4.6.4. Note the *derived* combat essential/supporting item counts. For aircraft units, if the item counts have changed since the last report, enter them in the following labels:

4.6.4.1. The number authorized in the label MEARD.

4.6.4.2. The number assigned in the label MEASG.

4.6.4.3. The number on hand in the label MEPOS.

4.6.4.4. If MRSP fill rate was used in spares assessment, enter it in the label WRSK and enter an X in the label ARUSD.

4.7. Equipment and Supplies On hand S-Level Calculations.

4.7.1. To convert area percentages into an S-level use the following rules:

4.7.1.1. Aircraft units:

4.7.1.1.1. Convert combat essential equipment on hand percentage (EQSEE field) to an S-level by using **Table 4.3.**

4.7.1.1.2. Convert the support equipment on hand percentage (EQSSE field) to an S-level by using **Table 4.4.**

4.7.1.1.3. Select the lower of combat essential (EQSEE) and support equipment (EQSSE) percentages.

4.7.1.2. Non-aircraft units:

4.7.1.2.1. Select the lowest percentage value from the combat essential (EQSEE) and support (EQSSE) percentages.

4.7.1.2.2. Convert this percentage into an equipment and supplies on hand S-level by using table 4.5.

4.7.2. Note the derived equipment and supplies on hand S-level. If the S-level has changed since the last report, enter it in the label ESRAT field. Use the ESRAF for secondary or tertiary missions.

4.7.3. If **Table 4.6.** lists *nothing* to report for the combat essential equipment on hand and support equipment on hand percentage, use report S-6 in ESRAT and SNM in ESRES.

4.8. Equipment and Supplies On hand Reason Codes.

4.8.1. Select the most specific reason code from attachment 3, **Table A3.5.**, when the equipment and supplies on hand S-level is less than S-1.

4.8.1.1. Note the selected reason code. If the reason code has changed since the last report, enter the new reason code in the label ESRES. Use the label ESREF for secondary or tertiary missions.

4.9. DMAS and WSMIS-SAM. When the SORTS DOC statement references DMAS or WSMIS-SAM, units must use table 4.8 to find the spares subarea percentage. MAJCOMs may waive this requirement if there is a major problem with the DMAS assessments. When there is a validated problem with DMAS, MAJCOMs use WSMIS-SAM as a secondary or tertiary means of providing an assessment of capability attributed to spare parts. The following rules apply for DMAS and WSMIS-SAM:

4.9.1. Use *percent SORTIES achieved over 30 days* (14 days for B-1/B-2 MRSPs). Reference table 4.8.

4.9.1.1. Sortie generation capability will be reported in the SORTE field and aircraft availability will be reported in the ACFTA field.

4.9.1.2. Y must be entered in the ARUSD field.

4.9.1.3. Report spares assessment percentage in ESSA1 field.

4.9.1.4. Use fill rates to determine MRSP/IRSP and report in the WRSK field.

4.9.2. MAJCOMs notify HQ AFMC of specific modeling disconnects for DMAS within ten days of discovery.

4.9.3. When DMAS is used for spare engine assessment, use **Table 4.7.** in the ESSA2 field. The DMAS assessment does not include spare engines.

4.9.4. No DMAS or WSMIS-SAM available. When DMAS or WSMIS-SAM is not available and when authorized by MAJCOM, use the RSP fill rates to report, using table 4.8, rules 5-8.

4.9.4.1. Report the percentages in the WRSK and ESSA1 fields.

4.9.4.2. An X must be entered in the ARUSD field.

4.9.5. Use method Z, aircraft availability, when directed by MAJCOM or HQ USAF.

4.10. Accounting for Deployed Resources. MRSPs having SBSS MSRP details that are partially or totally transferred to either the Air Force Contingency Support Squadron (AFCSS) or to the deployed SBSS account are still the responsibility of the owning base for SORTS reporting.

4.10.1. The owning base supply will contact the AFCSS or deployed account to obtain an R26 for the transferred items and include these assets as available if they can be redeployed within the response time.

4.10.2. DMAS will be used in conjunction with R26 merge program to assess the deployed unit's MRSP (or mission support kit, MRSK, if partially deployed) along with the MRSPs at the home base for SORTS.

4.11. Bare Base Equipment and Supplies On hand Measured Area. Required equipment and supplies S-levels are based on critical equipment and MSRP authorized for items identified in the Bare Base SORTS Critical Item List, as applicable. Authorized suitable substitutes may be used. The Bare Base Critical Item List located on the HQ ACC/LGXP home page at http://www.acclog.af.mil/lgx/Barebase/barebase.htm should be used to calculate these levels.

4.12. Aircraft Engine Computations. These procedures are outlined in AFI 21-104, and must be used to determine required engines. Authorized additives, justified on the basis of wartime requirement, must be included in computations. All PMAI aircraft with engine holes will have serviceable engines allocated. All remaining engines (including those installed in or allocated to BAI, cannibalized (CANN), and unserviceable assigned aircraft), that are available within the response time will be used to assess spare engine availability. This can include engines projected available through the pipeline, jet engine intermediate maintenance, or a logistic support center provided that serviceability and RFI requirements are met. The reported percentage is the factor to be entered on the Aircraft Equipment and Supplies on hand S-level checklist.

Table 4.1. Which Equipment To Measure in Equipment and Supplies On-Hand Subareas.

R U L E	A If your unit is a (n)	B then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 2report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report
1a	fighter aircraft unit	percent of spares on hand. Use DMAS if	percent of spare engines on hand and mission	reserved for future use.	percent of electronic counter-measures and electronic surveillance	percent of mobility and support equipment on hand SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this sub		
1b	bomber unit reporting against non-SIOP SORTS DOC statement	directed by SORTS DOC statement Otherwise, use WSMIS-SAM. If WSMIS-SAM is not on line, use RSP fill rate.	ready. If you use WSMIS-SAM for ESSA1, report nothing.		measure on hand and mission ready			
1c	tanker unit reporting against non-SIOP SORTS DOC statement				reserved for future use.			
1d	reconnaissance aircraft unit				percent of electronic			
1e	reconnaissance UAV unit	See Note 2	See Note 2	percent of long-haul SATCOM equipment on hand and mission ready	counter-measures and electronic surveillance measure on hand and mission ready			
1f	special operations aircraft	percent of spares on hand. Use DMAS if directed by	percent of spare engines on hand and mission ready. If you use	reserved for future use.	percent of electronic counter-measures and electronic	Percent of support equipment on hand and mission statement says to measure in this subarea. If none,		
1g	electronic counter-measure aircraft unit	SORTS DOC statement Otherwise, use WSMIS-SAM. If WSMIS-SAM is not on line, use RSP	WSMIS-SAM for ESSA1, report nothing.		surveillance measure on hand and mission ready			
1h	tactical airlift unit	fill rate						
1i	tactical air control aircraft unit							
1j	strategic airlift unit	Reserved for future use. See Note 1.	Reserved for future use.					

R U L E	A If your unit is a (n)	B then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 2report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report	I ESSA8 report	J ESSA9 report
1k	warning and control aircraft unit	percent of spares on hand. Use DMAS if directed by SORTS DOC statement. Otherwise, use WSMIS-SAM. If WSMIS-SAM is not on line use RSP fill, rate.	percent of spare engines on hand and mission ready. If you use WSMIS-SAM for ESSA1, report nothing							
1l	rescue aircraft unit	percent of spares on hand. Use DMAS if directed by SORTS DOC statement. Otherwise, use WSMIS-SAM. If WSMIS-SAM is not on line use RSP fill, rate.	percent of spare engines on hand and mission ready. If you use WSMIS-SAM for ESSA1, report nothing	reserved for future use.		percent of support equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, report nothing				
1m	bomber unit reporting against SIOP SORTS DOC statement	reserved for future use.	percent of spare engines on hand and mission ready		percent of electronic counter-measures and electronic surveillance measures listed in SORTS DOC statement that are on hand and mission ready					
1n	tanker unit reporting against SIOP SORTS DOC statement									
2	missile (ICBM) unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance..								

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
	is a (n)	**ESSA1 report**	**ESSA2 2report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
3	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense unit	percent of missiles on hand	percent of tracker and surveillance radar on hand	percent of launchers on hand	percent of transporter vehicles on hand	percent of generators on hand	percent of repair vehicles on hand	percent of forward repair teams on hand	percent of spare missile transporters on hand	percent of other dispersal equipment listed in DOC that is on hand
4	aerial port unit	percent of 463L material handling equipment (MHE) listed in SORTS DOC statement that is on hand. Add in war reserve MHE except when it will be used at another location in wartime	percent of support equipment listed in SORTS DOC statement that is on hand	reserved for future use.	percent of 463L RSP that is on hand	reserved for future use.				
5a or 5b	air traffic control (ANG) or combat communications unit	percent of required major comm systems on hand. Count each major system as one item regardless of whether tasked as a mission or system UTC.		reserved for future use		percent of general purpose vehicles required for air mobility on hand.	percent of generators on hand required to support tasked UTCs.	percent of serviceable test equipment on hand required to support tasked UTCs.	percentage of serviceable_ MRSP on hand.	percent of mobilizers required for air mobility on hand.
5c	engineering and installation unit	percent of required special purpose vehicles required on hand.					percent of generators on hand required to support tasked UTCs.	percent of serviceable test equipment on hand required to support tasked UTCs.	percentage of serviceable_ MRSP on hand.	reserved for future use.

R U L E	A If your unit is a (n)	B then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 2report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report	I ESSA8 report	J ESSA9 report
5d	fixed communications unit (mobile assets)	percent of required major comm systems on hand. Count each major system as one item regardless of whether tasked as a mission or system UTC.	percent of required armament delivery recording (ADR), editing, and image processing equipment on hand.	percent of required camera, graphics, and presentation equipment on hand.	reserved for future use	percent of serviceable visual info supplies and support equipment for ADR, image acquisition and graphic creation.	percent of generators on hand required to support tasked UTCs.	percent of serviceable test equipment on hand required to support tasked UTCs.	Percent of serviceable MRSP on hand.	percent of mobilizers on hand. If none tasked, report nothing
5e	fixed communications unit (base information infrastructure)	percent of required network management system (NMS) hardware and software on hand.	percent of required information protection hardware and software on hand.	percent of required core services hardware and software on hand.	percent of required voice switching systems on hand.	percent of required primary and secondary information transfer nodes (ITN) on hand.	reserved for future use	percent of serviceable, required test equipment on hand.	percent of serviceable IRSP on hand.	reserved for future use
5f	space communications unit	See AFSPC supplement.								
5g	special operations communications unit	percent of required SATCOM radio systems on hand.	percent of required HF radio systems on hand.	percent of required VHF/ UHF radio systems on hand	percent of required cryptographic equipment on hand.	percent of required data terminals on hand.	percent of generators on hand required to support tasked UTCs	percent of serviceable test equipment on hand required to support tasked UTCs.	Percent of serviceable MRSP on hand.	reserved for future use
5h	combat camera unit	percent of communi-cation equipment: STUs, beepers, computers, modems, etc. If none listed, report nothing	percent of theater facility armament delivery recording (ADR), editing and image processing equipment on hand and mission ready. If none listed, report nothing	percent of camera systems on hand. If none listed, report nothing	percent of satellite transmission and reception equipment on hand and mission ready. If none listed, report nothing	percent of generators mission ready and available	percent of weapons mission ready and available	percent of test equipment on hand and mission ready. If none listed, report nothing	percent of camera night vision devices on hand. If none tasked, report nothing	reserved for future use.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
	is a (n)	**ESSA1**	**ESSA2**	**ESSA3**	**ESSA4**	**ESSA5**	**ESSA6**	**ESSA7**	**ESSA8**	**ESSA9**
		report	**2report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**
5i	Network operations and security center (NOSC)	percent of event management hardware and software on hand	percent of network assistance hardware and software on hand	percent of infrastructure management hardware and software on hand	percent of information flow management hardware and software on hand	percent of network services management hardware and software on hand	percent of network defense operations hardware and software on hand	percent of serviceable, required test equipment on hand.	percent of serviceable IRSP on hand.	nothing
6a	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF	percent of combat essential Prime BEEF team and individual equipment that is on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	reserved for future use	reserved for future use	percent of Prime Beef team and individual equipment support items that is on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	percent of individual force protection equipment that is on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	reserved for future use			
6b	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF rapid runway repair team	reserved for future use	percent of rapid runway repair kit component on hand and mission ready. Your major command sets requirements	percent of rapid runway vehicles on hand and mission ready. Your major command sets requirements	nothing	nothing	reserved for future use			
6c	RED HORSE unit	percent of combat essential equipment and supplies that are on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	percent of combat essential vehicles that are on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	percent of support vehicles that are on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	percent of support equipment and supplies that are on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	percent of individual force protection equipment on hand and mission ready. See ESL for specific requirements and measurement criteria.	reserved for future use.			
7	Prime RIBS unit	nothing								

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
	is a (n)	**ESSA1 report**	**ESSA2 2report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
8	combat logistics support squadron	reserved for future use.			percent of air battle damage repair trailers with at least 90 percent of required items on hand and mission ready	percent of individual tool kits which have at least 90 percent of required items on hand and mission ready	percent of lap top computers on-hand required to support tasked UTCs.	reserved for future use.		
9	supply unit	percent of base supply mission essential material handling equipment on hand	percent of base supply mission essential vehicles on hand	reserved for future use.	percent of mission essential fuel vehicles and dispensing equipment on hand	percent of serviceable_nuclear-biological-chemical kits on hand	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, report nothing			
10	intelligence unit	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	reserved for future use.	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand and mission ready of the type the SORTS DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing
11	air intelligence squadron/ information warfare unit	reserved for future use.	percent of control or operations systems on hand		reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.	percent of intelligence computers and equipment on hand and mission ready	percent of serviceable IRSP or MRSP on hand	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles on hand and mission ready	percent of generators on hand and mission ready

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
	is a (n)	**ESSA1**	**ESSA2**	**ESSA3**	**ESSA4**	**ESSA5**	**ESSA6**	**ESSA7**	**ESSA8**	**ESSA9**
		report	**2report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**
12	medical unit	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes ZA-ZM, (Air Transportable Clinic), taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Reports and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel readiness percentage for WRM codes CA, CB, CC, CD or CH (Blood Donor and Transshipment Centers) taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Reports and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing.	lowest of total materiel readiness percentage for WRM Codes QA-QE, (AE Control Center), or Codes IA-ID (Patient Decon) taken from monthly WRM Stock Reports and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC Statement, report nothing.	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes XA-XD and XF-XZ (AE In-Flight Kits) taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Reports and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing.	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes MS (CONHOSP), Code MT (CONHOSP RESUPPLY), or IN-IQ (BEE Aug-mentation Set); taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Report and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing.	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Project Codes HF-HK, (Hospital Surgical Expansion Package), or JR-JV, (Preventive and Aerospace Medicine), taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Report and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing.	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes RA-RZ, (MASF and Resupply Packages) or Codes SE-SX, (Aeromedical Staging Facilities), taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Report and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing.	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Code TA-TJ (Aeromedical Evacuation Liaison Team), or Code NZ, (High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support), taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Report and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing.	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes VA-VX, (ATH and Resupply Package) taken from monthly WRM Stock Status Report and the materiel availability percentage instructions in AFM 23-110, Vol V, Chapter 15. If none of these codes are listed on SORTS DOC statement, report nothing.
13	foreign internal defense unit	percent of HF radios on hand	percent of SATCOM radios on hand	percent of VHF/UHF radios on hand	percent of CRYPTO equipment on hand	percent of weapons on hand.	percent of ammunition on hand .	reserved for future use		Percent of generators on hand and mission ready

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a (n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 2report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
14a	Security Forces unit (mobility)	percent of M-16s, M9s, and shotguns required by UTC LOGDET	percent of other weapons systems required by UTC LOGDET. Other weapons are M203, M60, MK19, M2, and M29. Count M249 only when directed by MAJCOM	percent of serviceable individual weapons munitions required by UTC LOGDET.	percent of critical serviceable munitions for other weapons in ESSA2 and Claymore mines and fragmentation grenades required by the UTC LOGDET. NOTE: for M203, count HE and HE/DP rounds only. Count M249 munitions only when directed by MAJCOM	percent of vehicles required by UTC LOGDET. If not tasked for QFEB3, QFEB5, or QFEB8, report nothing	percent of communi-cation tactical radios systems required by UTC LOGDET	percent of night vision equipment required by UTC LOGDET	percent of serviceable components of tactical sensor kits and MWD required by UTC LOGDET	percent of Combat Arms (CA) weapons repair modules required by UTC LOGDET. If not tasked for QFEBA or QFEBL, report nothing
14b	Security Forces unit (in-place/ force protection)	percent of M-16s, M-9s, and shotguns required	percent of other weapons systems required . Other weapons are M203, M60, MK19, M2, and M29. Count M249 only when directed by MAJCOM	percent of serviceable individual weapons munitions for ESSA1 weapons required by AFCAT 21-209.	percent of critical serviceable munitions for other weapons in ESSA2 and Claymore mines and fragmentation grenades required by AFCAT 21-209. NOTE: for M203, count HE and HE/DP rounds only. Count M249 munitions only when directed by MAJCOM	percent of vehicles required by unit MEL/ VAL	percent of communi-cations non-tactical and tactical radios systems required by AS 660, CA/CRL or OPLAN(s) as applicable	percent of night vision equipment required by AS 538, CA/ CRL or OPLAN(s), as applicable	Nothing	
15a	Sector Air Operations Center , or Iceland Air Defense System	reserved for future use.								

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
	is a (n)	**ESSA1 report**	**ESSA2 2report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
15b	Air Operations Center (AOC)/ Air Force Forces (AFFOR)	percent of intelligence control/ operations equipment on hand and mission ready	percent of operations modules on hand	percent of TBMCS computers/ equipment on hand and mission ready	percent of communica-tions equipment on hand and mission ready	percent of weather equipment on hand and mission ready	percent of PCs/ printers on hand	percent of serviceable IRSP/ MRSP on hand tasked by UTC	percent of vehicles on tasked by UTC	percent of generators on hand tasked by UTC
15c	air support operations center (ASOC)	reserved for future use.	percent of operations modules with required TBMCS computers/equipment on hand tasked by UTC	percent of serviceable weapons on hand	percent of communica-tions systems including SHF SATCOM, TSSR, TROPO, and Switchboard on hand tasked by UTC	percent of communicati-ons centrals on hand tasked by UTC	reserved for future use.	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles on hand tasked by UTC	percent of generators on hand tasked by UTC	percent of MSRP on hand tasked by UTC
15d	GTACS Air Control Squadrons (CRC/ CRE)	percent of radar systems on hand	percent of operations modules on hand	percent of serviceable weapons on hand	percent of COMM equipment on hand. Count each major equipment item that makes up a mission UTC. Count individual equipment UTC as one.	percent of communicati-ons centrals on hand tasked by UTC	percent of mobilizers and towed vehicles on hand tasked by UTC	percent of serviceable MSRP on hand tasked by UTC	percent of vehicles on hand tasked by UTC	percent of generators on hand tasked by UTC
15e	Tactical Air Control Party (TACP)	reserved for future use.	percent of NVGs on hand tasked by UTC	percent of serviceable weapons on hand	percent of portable radios on hand tasked by UTC	percent of communica- tions centrals on hand tasked by UTC	reserved for future use.	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles on hand tasked by UTC	percent of generators on hand tasked by UTC	percent of MSRP on hand tasked by UTC
15f	space warning unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.								
15g	space surveillance unit									
15h	space operations unit									
15i	space launch unit									

R U L E	A If your unit is a (n)	B then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 2report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report	I ESSA8 report	J ESSA9 report
15j	space command and control unit									
15k	space range unit									
15l	space mobile command and control unit									
15m	space mobile warning unit	percent of system designator(s) on hand	percent of communication system(s) on hand	percent of CQV and CSV system(s) on hand	percent of FSV and tanker system(s) on hand	percent of utility vehicles on hand	percent of test equipment/ peculiar tools on hand	percent of critical spares including serviceable RSP on hand	percent of weapons on hand	percent of serviceable munitions on hand
16	base transportation unit	reserved for future use.								
17	mission support unit (PERSCO)	reserved for future use.								
18	contracting unit	percent of unit serviceable deployment kit category 1 on hand	percent of laptop computers on hand	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.			
19	combat control units	lowest percent of NAVAIDS: (TRN-41S, TPN-27S, or SST-181S) on hand	lowest percent of weapons: (GAU-5 or M-9) on hand	reserved for future use.	percent of assault zone lighting kits on hand	percent of serviceable radios: (SATCOM, Point to Point, HF, Communic-ations Central, & Ground to Air) on hand	reserved for future use.			

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
	is a (n)	**ESSA1**	**ESSA2**	**ESSA3**	**ESSA4**	**ESSA5**	**ESSA6**	**ESSA7**	**ESSA8**	**ESSA9**
		report	**2report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**
20	special tactics unit	percent of serviceable NAVAIDS on hand (TACAN, zone markers, beacons)	percent of serviceable weapons on hand	percent of serviceable communica-tion systems on hand (communi-cations central, ground-to-air, SATCOM, HF, point-to-point)	percent of serviceable NVG on hand	percent of serviceable Azimuth marker light kits on hand	percent of serviceable medical kits on hand	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.	Reserved for future use.
21	CI/SpI (AFOSI) unit	percent of M-9/ M-11s on hand	percent of M-16s on hand	percent of serviceable 9MM and 5.56 MM ammunition on hand (as listed on SORTS DOC statement)	percent of equipment (by line item) on hand for LOG-DET #1	percent of equipment (by line item) on hand for LOG-DET #2	percent of equipment (by line item) on hand for LOG-DET #3	percent of sets of rations available	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.
22a	weather unit	percent of essential weather equipment (ESK, MOS kit, GMQ-33, TMQ-34, and TMQ-36) and or other equipment on hand and mission ready as required by the DOC (see Note 3)	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.	percent of support weather equipment (MARWIN GRQ-27, ALDEN 9315 (TR model or later), METSAT Receiver, and any tactical upper air system) and or other equipment on hand and mission ready as required by the DOC	reserved for future use.				

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
	is a (n)	**ESSA1**	**ESSA2**	**ESSA3**	**ESSA4**	**ESSA5**	**ESSA6**	**ESSA7**	**ESSA8**	**ESSA9**
		report	**2report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**	**report**
22b	space weather unit	percent of central processing equipment on hand as required by SORTS DOC statement	percent of communication equipment on hand as required by SORTS DOC statement	percent of solar optical telescope (FMQ-7) equipment on hand as required by SORTS DOC statement	percent of solar radio telescope (FRR-95) equipment on hand as required by SORTS DOC statement	reserved for future use.				
23a	air mobility control unit (AMCF/ALCS/ ALCF)	percent of vehicles (including trailers on hand)	percent of LOGDET required communications equipment on hand and mission ready, including SATCOM, HF/ UHF/VHF radios, STUs, secure faxes, and portable computers	percent of defensive equipment on hand and mission ready includes weapons, serviceable ammunition, and body armor	percent of scales on hand	percent of generators (not to include TSC-114 generators) on hand	percent of bare base support on hand	percent of LMRs on hand	percent of TSC-114 MARC serviceable MRSP on hand	reserved for future use
23b	air mobility control unit (AMS)	percent of vehicles (including trailers) on hand	percent of LOGDET required communications equipment on hand and mission ready, including SATCOM, HF/ UHF/VHF radios, STUs, secure faxes, portable computers, and LMRs	percent of defensive equipment on hand and mission ready includes weapons, ammunition, and body armor	percent of pad scales on hand	percent of AGE equipment on hand and mission ready (including generators and NF-2 light carts)	percent of bare base support on hand	percent of tools/ kits on hand	reserved for future use.	

R U L E	A If your unit is a (n)	B then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 2report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report	I ESSA8 report	J ESSA9 report
23c	air mobility support unit	percent of combat essential equipment from table 4.11	reserved for future use.	percent of combat support equipment from table 4.11	reserved for future use					
24a	Operations support squadron (OSS)	Refer to MAJCOM supplement and unit DOC statement for guidance.								
24b	space OSS	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.								
25	Bare Base units	Harvest Eagle housekeeping sets and Cold Weather packages	Harvest Falcon housekeeping sets	Harvest Falcon Industrial Operation sets	Harvest Falcon Initial Flightline sets	Harvest Falcon Follow-On packages	Harvest Eagle EALS/ MAAS	Harvest Eagle Utilities Package	bare base WRM Vehicles	nothing
26	ALC Engineer Element	percent of individual engineer kits on hand and mission ready.	nothing							

NOTES:

1.Strategic Airlift will report MRSP/IRSP and engine spares as a fleet asset and will not report them at the unit level. Report nothing in ESSA1 and ESSA2.

2. Reconnaissance UAV units using CLS are excluded from reporting these subareas.

3. A certified weather person qualified as a surface observer with a Simms Anemometer and Altimeter Barometer or Manual Observing System (MOS) may be used as suitable substitution for GMQ-33, TMQ-34, and TMQ-36.

Table 4.2. Percentage On-Hand Matrix for Nine or Less Items.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Find row with number of items available	**Find column with number authorized or required**								
		9	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	45	55	59	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	27	33	37	40	50	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.3. Aircraft Units-Changing Combat Essential Equipment On-Hand Percentage into an S-Level.

RULE	A	B
	If the combat essential equipment on hand percentage is in the range from	**then the combat essential equipment on hand S-level is**
1	90 to 100	S-1
2	80 to 89	S-2
3	60 to 79	S-3
4	0 to 59	S-4

Table 4.4. Aircraft Units-Changing Support Equipment On-Hand Percentage into an S-Level.

RULE	A	B
	If the support equipment on hand percentage is in the range from	**then the support equipment on hand S-level is**
1	90 to 100	S-1
2	80 to 89	S-2
3	65 to 79	S-3
4	0 to 64	S-4

Table 4.5. Non-aircraft Units-Changing On-Hand Percentage into an S-Level.

RULE	A	B
	If the lower of the combat essential equipment and support equipment on hand percentages is in the range from	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand S-level in the label ESRAT report**
1	90 to 100	S-1
2	80 to 89	S-2
3	65 to 79	S-3
4	0 to 64	S-4

Table 4.6. Reporting Combat Essential and Support Equipment On-Hand Percentages.

RULE	A	B	C
	If your unit is a(n)	**then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSEE report**	**and for the support equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSSE report**
1a thru 1d, and 1f thru 1n	aircraft unit	percent of possessed aircraft	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA9
1e	reconnaissance UAV unit	lowest percent of possessed systems	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA9
2	missile (ICBM) unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
3	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense unit	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA5	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA6 through ESSA9
4	aerial port unit	percent from subarea ESSA1	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA2 through ESSA9
5a or 5b	air traffic control (ANG) or combat communications unit	percentage from subarea ESSA1.	Lowest percentage from subareas ESSA5 through ESSA9
5c	engineering and installation unit	percentage from subarea ESSA1	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA6 through ESSA8
5d	fixed communications unit (mobile assets)	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA3	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA5 through ESSA9

RULE	A If your unit is a(n)	B then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSEE report	C and for the support equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSSE report
5e	fixed communications unit (base information infrastructure)	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA5	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA7 and ESSA8
5f	space communications unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
5g	special operations communications unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA5	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA6 through ESSA8
5h	combat camera unit	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA4 and ESSA8	lowest percent from subareas ESSA5, through ESSA7
5i	Network operations and security center (NOSC)	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA6	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA7 and ESSA8
6a	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF	percentage from subarea ESSA1	lowest percentage from subarea ESSA4 and ESSA5
6b	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF rapid runway repair team	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA2 and ESSA3	nothing
6c	RED HORSE unit	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 and ESSA2	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA3 through ESSA9
7	Prime RIBS unit	nothing	nothing
8	combat logistics support squadron	nothing	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA4 and ESSA5
9	supply unit	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA4	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA5throuh ESSA9
10	intelligence unit	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1through ESSA9	percent of support equipment listed in SORTS DOC statement that is on hand for each entry in SORTS DOC statement, calculate an on hand percentage. Use the lowest as the support equipment percentage. In order to count as *On Hand*, equipment must be ready and available IAW paragraph 5.7.
11	air intelligence sqdn / information warfare unit	percent from subarea ESSA2	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA6 through ESSA9

R U L E	A If your unit is a(n)	B then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSEE report	C and for the support equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSSE report
12	medical unit	nothing	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1through ESSA9.
13	foreign internal defense unit	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA6	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA7 through ESSA9.
14a	Security Forces unit (mobility)	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA7	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA8 and ESSA9
14b	Security Forces unit (in-place/force protection)	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA7	nothing
15a	Sector Air Operations Center (SAOC) or Iceland Air Defense System (IADS)	percent of sector air operations control centers combat essential equipment on hand. Combat essential equipment consists of operations display consoles (ODC), radar display units (RDU), computer strings, remote access terminals, hard copy printers, digital switches, display controllers (DC), system consoles, uninterruptable power source systems, and digital branch exchanges	nothing
15b	Air Operations Center (AOC/AFFOR)	percent from subarea ESSA1 through ESSA4	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA5 through ESSA9
15c	Air Support Operations Center	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA4	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA5 through ESSA9
15d	GTACS Air Control Squadron (CRC/ CRE)	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA4	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA5 through ESSA9
15e	tactical air control party (TACP)	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 and ESSA5	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA6 through ESSA9
15f	space warning unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
15g	space surveillance unit		
15h	space operations unit		
15i	space launch unit		
15j	space command and control unit		
15k	space range unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	

RULE	A If your unit is a(n)	B then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSEE report	C and for the support equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSSE report
15l	space mobile command and control unit		
15m	space mobile warning unit	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 and ESSA2	lowest percent from subareas ESSA3 through ESSA9
16	base transportation unit	percent of mission related vehicles and equipment listed in the SORTS DOC statement that are on hand	percent of support equipment listed in the SORTS DOC statement that is on hand and mission ready
17	mission support unit (PERSCO)	percent complete MANPER-B systems that are on hand (include spare kits for deployable systems)	nothing
18	contracting unit	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 and ESSA2	nothing
19	combat control unit	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA5	nothing
20	special tactics unit	lowest percent from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA6	nothing
21	CI/SpI (AFOSI) unit	lowest percent from subarea ESSA1 through ESSA6	lowest percent from reported subarea ESSA7 through ESSA9
22a	weather unit	percentage from subarea ESSA1	percentage from subarea ESSA4
22b	space weather unit	lowest percent from ESSA1 through ESSA4	nothing
23a	air mobility control unit (AMCF/ALCS/ ALCF)	percent of MARCs on hand	lowest percent from reported subareas ESSA1 through ESSA9
23	air mobility control unit (AMS)	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance.	
23	air mobility support unit	percent from subarea ESSA1	percent from subarea ESSA3
24a	operations support squadron (OSS)	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance.	
24b	space operations support squadron	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
25	Bare Base unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA3, ESSA4, ESSA5, ESSA6, ESSA7, and ESSA8	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA3, ESSA4, ESSa5, ESSA6, ESSA7, and ESSA8

RULE	A	B	C
	If your unit is a(n)	**then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSEE report**	**and for the support equipment on hand percentage in the label EQSSE report**
26	ALC Engineer Element	nothing	lowest percentage from reported sub areas

Table 4.7. Aircraft WRM Engine S-Level Computation. (See Note).

RULE	A	B	C	D
	If the number of serviceable spare engines required is:	**and the number of spare engines serviceable is:**	**then the reported percentage is:**	**and the engine S-level is:**
1	10	10	100	S-1
2		9	90	
3		8	89	S-2
4		7	85	
5		6	79	S-3
6		5	72	
7		4	65	
8		3	64	S-4
9		2	32	
10		1	0	
11	9	9	100	S-1
12		8	90	
13		7	85	S-2
14		6	80	
15		5	79	S-3
16		4	72	
17		3	65	
18		2	64	S-4
19		1	32	
20	8	8	100	S-1
21		7	90	
22		6	85	S-2
23		5	80	
24		4	79	S-3
25		3	72	
26		2	65	
27		1	32	S-4

RULE	A If the number of serviceable spare engines required is:	B and the number of spare engines serviceable is:	C then the reported percentage is:	D and the engine S-level is:
28	7	7	100	S-1
29		6	90	
30		5	89	S-2
31		4	85	
32		3	79	S-3
33		2	65	
34		1	32	S-4
35	6	6	100	S-1
36		5	90	
37		4	85	S-2
38		3	80	
39		2	65	S-3
40		1	32	S-4
41	5	5	100	S-1
42		4	90	
43		3	80	S-2
44		2	72	S-3
45		1	64	S-4
46		0	32	
47	4	4	100	S-1
48		3	90	
49		2	85	S-2
50		1	72	S-3
51		0	32	S-4
52	3	3	100	S-1
53		2	90	
54		1	80	S-2
55		0	65	S-3
56	2	2	100	S-1
57		1	80	S-2
58		0	65	S-3
59	1	1	100	S-1
60		0	80	S-2

NOTE: If 11 or more engines are required, compute and report the actual percentage available. This table is used in conjunction with table 4.4. Units reporting at squadron level, use the number of engines required for the squadron. Units reporting at wing level, use the number of engines required for the wing. The procedures outlined in AFI 21-104 must be used to determine required engines. Authorized additives, justified on the basis of wartime requirement, must be included in computations. All PMAI aircraft with engine holes will have serviceable engines allocated. All remaining engines (including those installed in or allocated to BAI, hanger queen or long term NMC assigned aircraft), that are available within the response time will be used to compute S-levels. This can include engines projected available through the pipeline, jet engine intermediate maintenance or a logistic support center provided that serviceability and RFI requirements are met. The REPORTED PERCENTAGE is the factor to be entered on the Aircraft Equipment and Supplies on hand S-level checklist.

Table 4.8. Spares Assessment.

RULE	A If the method used is	B and the calculated percentage range is	C then the reported spares assessment percentage is	D then the reported category level is
1	sortie generation capability (option #1) method Y	95-100	100	1
2		87-94	89	2
3		80-86	79	3
4		0-79	64	4
5	MRSP/IRSP fill rate (when WSMIS information is not available)	90-100	100	1
6		80-89	89	2
7		65-79	79	3
8	method X	0-64	64	4
9	aircraft availability	63-100	100	1
10	(option #2) method "Z"	50-62	89	2
11		42-49	79	3
12		0-41	64	4

Table 4.9. Aerial Port Units-Combat Essential Equipment. (See Note).

25K Aircraft Loaders	4K Forklifts
40K Aircraft Loaders	10K Standard Forklifts
60 K Aircraft Loaders	10K All-Terrain Forklifts
40-foot Rollerized Trailers	13K All-Terrain Forklifts
Wide Body Elevated Loader	

NOTE:

Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) new mission relevant equipment outlined in Allowance Standard (AS) 012 and reflected on the custodian authorization/custody receipt list (CA/CRL).

Table 4.10. Aerial Port Units-Support Equipment And Supplies. (See Note).

Latrine Service Trucks	M-Series Vehicles
Potable Water Trucks	Truck, UT M-1009
Wide-body Aircraft Passenger Staircase	Truck, 2-1/2 ton, M-35
Wollard Truck Staircase	Truck Tractor, 5-ton, M-932
C-5 Truck Staircase	Truck, 1-1/4 ton, M-416
	Truck Tractor (5-ton and over)

NOTE: Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) any new equipment outlined in AS 012, not designated as mission relevant, and reflected on the CA/CRL.

Table 4.11. Air Mobility Support Units-Combat Essential/Support Equipment And Supplies.

Combat Essential Equipment (463L MHE)	Combat Support Equipment
A	**B**
60K Aircraft Loader	Wide-body Aircraft Passenger Staircase
40K Aircraft Loader	Wollard Truck, Staircase
25K Aircraft Loader	C-5 Truck, Staircase
Wide-body Elevator Loader	Truck, Tractor (5 ton and over)
40 Ft Rollerized Trailer	M-Series Vehicles
4K Forklift	Truck, UT M-1009
10K Standard Forklift	Truck, 2-1/2 ton, M-35
10K All-terrain Forklift	Truck Tractor, 5 ton, M-932
13K All-terrain Forklift	Truck, 1-1/4 ton, M-416
Latrine Servicing Truck	Truck, M-1008
Portable Water Trucks	

NOTE:

1. Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) any new equipment outlined in AS 012, not designated as mission relevant, and reflected on the CA/CRL.

2. Use Vehicle Authorization List in determining the number of required vehicles.

3. Report the percentage from column A in EQSEE. Report the percentage from column B in EQSSE.4. Compare the percentages of critical and support areas. Use the lower of these two percentages and convert this percentage to a S-level using table 4.5

Table 4.12. Mission Support Units-Combat Essential Equipment.

MANPER-B system(s) to include spare parts and documentation for systems and software, both deployable and in-garrison.
MANPER-B equipment and spares must be counted (including systems located with the management engineering team).

Table 4.13. Transportation Units-Combat Essential Equipment . (See Note 1).

60K Aircraft Loader (See note 2)	25K All-terrain Forklifts (See note 2)
40K Aircraft Loader (See note 2)	13K All-terrain Forklifts (See note 2)
25K Aircraft Loader (See note 2)	10K All-terrain Forklifts (See note 2)
25K Tactical Loader	6K All-terrain Forklifts (See note 2)
Wide-body Elevated Loaders (See note 2)	15K Forklifts (See note 2)
Rollerized Flatbed Trailers	10K Standard Forklifts (See note 2)
Tractors, 5-ton and over	6K Standard Forklifts (See note 2)
Buses, 29 passenger or larger	4K Forklifts (See note 2)
25 Ft Flatbed Trailer	Highlift Trucks, 9-ton
40 Ft Flatbed Trailer	Highlift Trucks, 3-ton

NOTE:

1. Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) any new mission relevant equipment outlined in AS 012 and reflected on the custodian authorization/custody receipt lists (CA/CRL). Notify HQ USAF/XOOA to update this table.

2. Do not include material handling equipment (MHE) on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) of transportation units co-located with an aerial port unit that also measures MHE. Do not include MHE on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) for Guard units without vehicles assigned to user codes OA, OB, and OC on their command vehicle authorization listing.

Chapter 5

EQUIPMENT CONDITION MEASURED AREA DATA

5.1. Equipment Condition Reporting. The equipment condition measured area is used to measure the combat essential and support equipment that can be made ready within the unit's response time to undertake the unit's assigned wartime mission. This measure is also used to indicate maintenance and equipment reliability, serviceability and operational status of assets. Units compute the equipment condition R-level for combat essential and support equipment based on the availability of wartime required equipment. Equipment items are considered available if they are possessed by the unit and are, or can be, made mission ready within the prescribed unit response time. The formula for equipment condition computation is: the number of equipment items mission ready and available divided by the number possessed (not to exceed the wartime requirement number) multiplied by 100.

5.2. Subareas. The equipment condition measured area allows units to measure up to eight subareas. Consider the following:

5.2.1. All Missions. Use SORTS DOC statement, equipment lists, LOGDET, allowance standards, etc., as necessary, to determine equipment types; then measure the number possessed.

5.2.2. Add the number of items possessed for each subarea to obtain a subarea total.

5.3. Subarea Percentage Calculations. Determine the number of items mission ready and available for each subarea. Accomplish the following:

5.3.1. Add the number of items mission ready and available for each subarea to obtain a subarea total.

5.3.2. Forecast the number of items that could be mission ready and available by response time.

5.3.3. Calculate the subarea percentages:

5.3.3.1. If there are ten or more items possessed accomplish the following:

5.3.3.1.1. Divide the number of items mission ready and available by the number of items possessed.

5.3.3.1.1.1. The number of items counted as possessed is not to exceed the number of items authorized.

5.3.3.1.2. Multiply the result by 100 to derive a percentage.

5.3.3.1.3. Round off the percentage to the nearest whole number.

5.3.3.1.4. This whole number is the subarea percentage.

5.3.3.2. If there are nine or less items possessed select the appropriate percentage from table 5.2 unless table 5.1 contains other instructions.

5.3.3.3. Note the derived percentages. If a percentage has changed since the last report, enter the new percentage in the appropriate subarea label from table 5.1.

5.4. Combat Essential and Support Equipment Condition Percentage Calculations.

5.4.1. Find the unit type in **Table 5.5.**, Column A. Use Column B for combat essential equipment and Column C for support equipment.

5.4.2. To calculate the combat essential and support equipment condition percentage for each area accomplish the following:

5.4.2.1. If the entry lists subarea labels, select the lowest percentage found for those subareas.

5.4.2.2. If the entry lists equipment or another document, calculate the percentage with the same procedure used for subarea calculations.

5.4.3. Note the derived percentage. If the percentage has changed, enter the new percentage in the EQREE label for combat essential equipment or the EQRED label for support equipment.

5.4.4. Note the derived number of combat essential items. For aircraft units, determine the number of aircraft that are mission ready and available.

5.4.4.1. If the number of aircraft that are mission ready and available has changed since the last report enter the new number in the label MEMRA.

5.4.4.2. The number of aircraft reported in the labels MEASG, MEPOS, and MEMRA fields will not be greater than the number reported in the label MEARD.

5.4.4.3. The actual number of aircraft authorized, possessed, and mission-ready and available is reported in the MEQLOCN set.

5.5. Equipment Condition R-Level Calculations.

5.5.1. To convert area percentages into an R-level use the following rules:

5.5.1.1. Select the lowest percentage value from the combat essential and support equipment condition area percentages.

5.5.1.2. Aircraft units use **Table 5.3.** to convert the combat essential equipment condition percentage into an R-level.

5.5.1.3. Non-aircraft units use **Table 5.4.** to convert the equipment condition area percentage into an R-level.

5.5.2. Note the derived equipment condition R-level. If the R-level has changed since the last report, enter the new R-level in the ERRAT label (ERRAF label for secondary or tertiary missions).

5.5.3. When an Air Force directed resource change depletes mission ready and available equipment, reference paragraph **1.12.9.**

5.5.4. If table 5.5 lists *nothing* to report for the combat essential equipment condition and support equipment condition, use R-6 as the R-level.

5.6. Equipment Condition Reason Codes.

5.6.1. Select the most specific reason code from attachment 3, **Table A3.6.**, when the equipment condition R-level is less than R-1.

5.6.2. Note the selected reason code. If the reason code has changed since the last report, enter the new reason code in the ERRES label (ERREF label for secondary or tertiary missions).

5.7. Equipment Considered Mission Ready and Available. Most equipment is considered mission ready if the equipment is safe to use and in the condition to perform the functions for which it was designed.

5.7.1. Aircraft, missiles, and major weapons systems must comply with the following guidelines:

5.7.1.1. Have a full or basic system list of items for the stated working mission.

5.7.1.1.1. MAJCOMs are the authority on which system to use.

5.7.1.2. Be configured with suspension equipment (i.e., dash 21 items and alternate mission equipment) that is required by the MAJCOM.

5.7.1.3. Have all peacetime inspections or time compliance technical order actions completed or waived for wartime use.

5.7.2. *In-Place Generation, Alert, or Surveillance Missions.* Consider items available if the items will be ready at their duty location within response time.

5.7.2.1. Consider strategic air defense aircraft available when these aircraft are within the United States or Canada.

5.7.2.2. Consider strategic airlift aircraft on operational missions available regardless of their location.

5.7.2.3. Consider strategic tankers on operational missions available if the aircraft will be ready to deploy within the response time.

5.7.3. *Mobility Missions*. Consider items available if the items are expected to be ready within response time.

5.7.4. *Combined In-place Generation and Mobility Mission*. Allocate equipment to each mission type and apply the guidelines for each specific mission type.

5.7.5. *SIOP Missions.* Consider items available if the items are expected to be ready within response time.

5.7.6. Equipment items loaned to another unit to augment their resources will be considered possessed by the owning unit. Items will not be double counted. Receiving unit will not use these resources for SORTS reporting.

5.8. Bare Base Equipment Condition Measured Area. Equipment condition R-levels are based on fully mission capable critical equipment authorized for items identified in the Bare Base Critical Item List located on the HQ ACC/LGXP home page at http://www.acclog.af.mil/lgx/Barebase/barebase.htm. Use the standard command checklists to calculate this area.

5.9. Required remarks for Aircraft Units. If referencing aircraft grounded for MICAP parts, provide the National Stock Number (NSN), part nomenclature, and the name of the system which needs the part. If the aircraft is unavailable due to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance, provide the Estimated Time in Commission (ETIC). Also provide the estimated delivery dates for aircraft undergoing programmed depot maintenance. Labels for the remarks will be provided via MAJCOM supplement.

Table 5.1. Which Equipment to Measure in Equipment Condition Subareas.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If your unit	then for the equipment condition percentage					
	is a(n)	ERSA1 report	ERSA2 report	ERSA3 report	ERSA4 report	ERSA5 report	ERSA6 report
1a thru 1d, 1f thru 1n	aircraft unit	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
1e	reconnaissance UAV			percent of long-haul SATCOM equipment mission ready and available			
2	missile (ICBM) units	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.					
3	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense unit	percent of missiles mission ready and available	percent of tracker and surveillance radar mission ready and available	percent of launchers mission ready and available	percent of transporter vehicles mission ready and available	reserved for future use	
4	aerial port unit	percent of mission ready and available 463L MHE listed on the SORTS DOC statement	reserved for future use	percent of mission ready and available support equipment listed on the SORTS DOC statement	reserved for future use		
5a or 5b	air traffic control (ANG) or combat communications unit	percent calculated for first mission UTC. See note.	percent calculated for second mission UTC. See note.	percent calculated for third mission UTC. See note.	percent of DOC tasked system UTCs that are mission ready.	percent of general purpose vehicles required for air mobility that are mission ready.	percent of generators required to support tasked UTCs that are mission ready.
5c	engineering and installation unit	percent of required special purpose vehicles required that are mission ready.	reserved for future use				percent of generators required to support tasked UTCs that are mission ready.
5d	fixed communications unit (mobile assets)	percent calculated for first mission UTC. See note.	percent calculated for second mission UTC. See note.	percent of DOC tasked system UTCs that are mission ready.	percent of required armament delivery recording (ADR), editing, and image processing equipment that is mission ready.	percent of required camera, graphics, and presentation equipment that is mission ready.	percent of generators required to support tasked UTCs that are mission ready.
5e	fixed communications unit (base information infrastructure)	percent calculated for the base information infrastructure using table 5.26.	reserved for future use				

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit	then for the equipment condition percentage							
	is a(n)	ERSA1 report	ERSA2 report	ERSA3 report	ERSA4 report	ERSA5 report	ERSA6 report	ERSA7 report	ERSA8 report
5f	space communications unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.							
5g	special operations communications unit	percent of required SATCOM radio systems that are mission ready.	percent of required HF radio systems that are mission ready.	percent of required VHF/UHF radio systems that are mission ready.	percent of required cryptographic equipment that is mission ready.	percent of required data terminals that are mission ready.	percent of generators required to support tasked UTCs that are mission ready.	reserved for future use	
5h	combat camera unit	percent of required armament delivery recording (ADR), editing, and image processing equipment that is mission ready.	percent of required camera systems that are mission ready.	percent of satellite transmission and reception systems that are mission ready.	reserved for future use		percent of generators required to support tasked UTCs that are mission ready.		
5i	Network operations and security center (NOSC)	percent calculated for the enterprise information infrastructure using table 5.27.	Note: Compute equipment condition percentage for DOC tasked, mission UTCs using MAJCOM supplements to this instruction or policy letters. Calculation tables should include a broad range of capabilities. For initial communications packages (WICP, MICK, PICP, etc.) include capabilities such as LMR nets, telephone service, data and message connectivity, ATO reception methods, air-ground radios, command and control radios. For larger, sustaining communications packages (including multi-channel SATCOM or troposcatter radio) include capabilities such as telephone service, data and message connectivity, troposcatter-satellite support radio systems, multi-channel satellite bandwidth available, troposcatter radio systems, and network control systems.						
6a and 6b	civil engineer Prime BEEF unit and rapid runway repair	nothing							
6c	RED HORSE unit	nothing							
7	Prime RIBS	nothing							
8	combat logistics support squadron	nothing							

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit	then for the equipment condition percentage							
	is a(n)	ERSA1 report	ERSA2 report	ERSA3 report	ERSA4 report	ERSA5 report	ERSA6 report	ERSA7 report	ERSA8 report
9	supply unit	percent of base supply mission essential materiel handling equipment mission ready and available	percent of base supply mission essential vehicles mission ready and available	percent of fuel support mission ready and available. Divide dispensing capability by max-one-day requirement provided by parent MAJCOM IAW AFI 23-201.	reserved for future use				
10	intelligence unit	reserved for future use							
11	air intelligence unit / information warfare unit	reserved for future use	percent of control or operations systems mission ready and available. Use table 5.6 to find it	reserved for future use	percent of intelligence computers and equipment mission ready and available. Use table 5.7 to find it	reserved for future use			
12	medical unit	reserved for future use							
13	foreign internal defense unit	percent of HF radios mission ready and available.	percent of SATCOM radios mission ready and available.	percent of VHF/ UHF radios mission ready and available.	percent of CRYPTO equipment mission ready and available.	reserved for future use			
14a	Security Forces unit (mobility)	percent mission ready and available of M-16s, M9s, and shotguns	percent mission ready and available of other weapons systems required by UTC LOGDET. Other weapons are M203, M60, MK19, M2, and M29. Count M249 only when directed by MAJCOM	nothing	nothing	percent of mission ready and available vehicles on hand required by UTC LOGDET. If not tasked for QFEB3, QFEB5, or QFEB8, report nothing	percent of mission ready and available tactical and non-tactical communications radio systems on hand required by LOGDET	nothing	

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
14b	Security Forces unit (in-place/ force protection)					percent of mission ready and available vehicles on hand required by unit CA/CRL, MEL/ VAL			
15a	Sector Air Operations Center (SAOC) or Iceland Air Defense System (IADS) unit	reserved for future use							
15b	AOC/AFFOR	percent of intelligence control/ operations equipment mission ready and available	percent of operations modules/ operations systems mission ready and available	percent of TBMCS computers/ equip-ment mission ready and available	percent of communications equipment mission ready and available	percent of weather equipment mission ready and available	percent of PCs/ printers mission ready and available	reserved for future use	percent of vehicles mission ready and available
15c	air support operations center	reserved for future use	percent of operations modules mission ready and available. Use table 5.8 to find it	percent of weapons mission ready and available	percent of communications systems mission ready and available. Use table 5.9 to find it.	reserved for future use		percent of self-powered and towed vehicles mission ready and available tasked by UTC	percent of generators mission ready and available
15d	GTACS (CRC/CRE)	percent of radar systems mission ready and available. Use table 5.10	percent of operation modules mission ready and available. Use table 5.11 (CRC) or table 5.13 (CRE)	reserved for future use	percent of communications equipment mission ready and available. Count each major equipment item that makes up a UTC as one item. Use table 5.152 (CRC) or table 5.14 (CRE)	percent of towed mobilizers mission ready and available tasked by UTC	reserved for future use	percent of vehicles mission ready and available tasked by UTC	percent of generators mission ready and available

R U L E	A If your unit is a(n)	B then for the equipment condition percentage ERSA1 report	C ERSA2 report	D ERSA3 report	E ERSA4 report	F ERSA5 report	G ERSA6 report	H ERSA7 report	I ERSA8 report
15e	tactical air control party		percent of NVGs mission ready and available	percent of weapons mission ready and available	percent of portable radios mission ready and available	percent of communications centrals mission ready and available **(SEE NOTE)**		percent of self powered and towed vehicles mission ready and available	percent of generators mission ready and available
15f	space warning unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.							
15g	space surveillance unit								
15h	space operations unit								
15i	space launch unit								
15j	space command and control unit								
15k	space range unit								
15l	space mobile command and control unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.							
15m	space mobile warning unit	percent of system designator(s) mission ready and available	percent of communications system(s) mission ready and available	percent of CQV and CSV system(s) mission ready and available	percent of FSV and 6K tanker system(s) mission ready and available	percent of utilities vehicles mission ready and available	percent of test equipment/ Peculiar tools mission ready and available	percent of weapons mission ready and available	reserved for future use
16	base transportation	percent of combat essential vehicles listed in table 5.16 that are mission ready and available	reserved for future use						
17	mission support unit (PERSCO)	reserved for future use							
18	contracting unit	reserved for future use	percent of laptop computers mission ready and available	reserved for future use					
19	combat control unit	percent of NAVAIDS mission ready and available.	percent of weapons mission ready and available.	percent of assault zone lighting kits mission ready and available.	reserved for future use				

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
	is a(n)	**ERSA1 report**	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
20	special tactics unit	nothing							
21	CI/SpI (AFOSI) units	percent of mission ready and available M-9/M-11s	percent of mission ready and available M-16s	reserved for future use	percent of mission ready and available equipment on hand for LOGDET #1	percent of mission ready and available equipment on hand for LOGDET #2	percent of mission ready and available equipment on hand for LOGDET #3	reserved for future use	
22a	weather unit	percent of essential weather equipment (ESK, MOS Kit, GMQ-33, TMQ-34 and TMQ-36) and or other equipment as required by SORTS DOC statement that are mission ready and available.	reserved for future use		percent of support weather equipment (MARWIN, GRQ-27, ALDEN 9315 (TR model or later), ESK, METSAT Receiver and any tactical upper air system) and or other equipment on hand as required by SORTS DOC statement that are mission ready and available.	reserved for future use			
22b	space weather unit	percent of central processing equipment mission ready and available	percent of communications equipment mission ready and available	percent of solar optical telescope (FMQ-7) mission ready and available	percent of solar radio telescope (FRR-95) mission ready and available	reserved for future use			

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit	then for the equipment condition percentage							
	is a(n)	ERSA1 report	ERSA2 report	ERSA3 report	ERSA4 report	ERSA5 report	ERSA6 report	ERSA7 report	ERSA8 report
23a	air mobility control unit (AMCF/ALCS/ ALCF)	percent of vehicles mission ready and available	percent of LOGDET required communications equipment mission ready and available includes: HF, UHF, VHF, radios, STUs, FAX, and computers	percent of defensive equipment (weapons) mission ready and available	percent of pad scales mission ready and available	percent of bare base/living quarters support mission ready and available	reserved for future use	reserved for future use	reserved for future use
23b	air mobility control unit (AMS)								
23c	air mobility support units	percent of combat essential equipment mission ready and available from table 5.19	reserved for future use	percent of combat support equipment mission ready and available from table 5.19	reserved for future use				
23d	air mobility operations squadron (AMOS)	percent of generators mission ready and available	percent of environment control units (ECU) mission ready and available	percent of mobilizers mission ready and available	percent of vehicles mission ready and available	reserved for future use			
24a	operations support squadron (OSS)	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance							
24b	space OSS	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.							
25	Bare Base	percent of Harvest Eagle housekeeping sets and Cold Weather packages mission ready and available	percent of Harvest Falcon housekeeping sets mission ready and available	percent of Harvest Falcon Industrial Operation sets mission ready and available	percent of Harvest Falcon Initial Flightline sets mission ready and available	percent of Harvest Falcon Flightline Follow-On packages mission ready and available	percent of Harvest Eagle EALS/MAAS mission ready and available	percent of Harvest Eagle Utilities package mission ready and available	percent of bare base WRM Vehicles mission ready and available

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
	is a(n)	**ERSA1 report**	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
26	ALC Engineer Element	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance							

NOTE

1. Compute equipment condition percentage for DOC tasked, mission UTCs using MAJCOM supplements to this instruction or policy letters. Calculation tables should include a broad range of capabilities. For initial communications packages (WICP, MICK, PICP, etc.) include capabilities such as LMR nets, telephone service, data and message connectivity, ATO reception methods, air-ground radios, command and control radios. For larger, sustaining communications packages (including multi-channel SATCOM or troposcatter radio) include capabilities such as telephone service, data and message connectivity, troposcatter-satellite support radio systems, multi-channel satellite bandwidth available, troposcatter radio systems, and network control systems.

2. To be mission ready, a communications central must have the capability to transmit and receive secure communications on HF/SSB, UHF/AM HAVE QUICK, and VHF/FM high-power pallet mounted radios and be mounted in a mission ready and available tactical vehicle.

Table 5.2. Percentage Mission Ready and Available Matrix for Nine or Less Items.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Find row with number of items mission ready and available	Find column with number possessed								
		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	45	55	59	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	27	33	37	40	50	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.3. Aircraft Units-Changing Combat Essential Equipment Condition Percentages into a R-Level.

RULE	A	B
	If the combat essential equipment condition percentage is in the range from	then for the equipment condition R-level in label ERRAT report
1	75 to 100	R-1
2	60 to 74	R-2
3	50 to 59	R-3
4	0 to 49	R-4

Table 5.4. Non-aircraft Units-Changing Equipment Condition Area Percentages into a R-Level.

RULE	A	B
	If the lowest of the combat essential and support equipment condition percentages is in the range from	**then for the equipment condition R-level in label ERRAT report**
1	90 to 100	R-1
2	70 to 89	R-2
3	60 to 69	R-3
4	0 to 59	R-4

Table 5.5. Reporting Combat Essential and Support Equipment Condition Percentages.

RULE	A	B	C
	If your unit is a(n)	**then the combat essential equipment condition percentage in the label EQREE report**	**and for the support equipment condition percentage in the label EQRED report**
1a thru 1d, and 1f thru 1n	aircraft unit	percent of aircraft mission ready and available	nothing
1e	Reconnaissance UAV unit	percent of systems mission ready and available	nothing
2	missile (ICBM) unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
3	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, ERSA3, and ERSA4	
4	aerial port unit	percentage from subarea ERSA1.	percent of support equipment listed in the SORTS DOC statement that is mission ready and available (ERSA3)
5a or 5b	air traffic control (ANG) or combat communications unit	lowest percent reported from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA4	lowest percent reported from subareas ERSA5 through ERSA7
5c	engineering and installation unit	percent reported from subarea ERSA1	percent reported from subarea ERSA6
5d	fixed communications unit (mobile assets)	lowest percent reported from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA5	lowest percent reported from subareas ERSA6 through ERSA7

RULE	A If your unit is a(n)	B then the combat essential equipment condition percentage in the label EQREE report	C and for the support equipment condition percentage in the label EQRED report
5e	fixed communications unit (base information infrastructure)	percent reported from subarea ERSA1	
5f	space communications unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.	
5g	special operations communications unit	lowest percent reported from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA5	percent reported from subarea ERSA6
5h	combat camera unit	lowest percent reported from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA3	percent reported from subarea ERSA6
5i	network operations and security center (NOSC)	percent reported from subarea ERSA1	nothing
6a and 6b	civil engineer Prime BEEF unit and rapid runway repair	nothing	nothing
6c	RED HORSE unit	nothing	nothing
7	Prime RIBS unit	nothing	nothing
8	combat logistics support squadron	nothing	nothing
9	supply unit	lowest percent from subareas ERSA1 and ERSA2	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA3 through ERSA8
10	intelligence unit	percent of combat essential equipment listed in SORTS DOC statement that is mission ready and available. Calculate a percent for each entry. Use lowest as combat essential equipment percentage	nothing
11	air intelligence unit/ information warfare unit	percent from ERSA2	percent from subarea ERSA4
12	medical unit	nothing	nothing
13	foreign internal defense unit	lowest percent from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA4	reserved for future use
14a	security forces unit (mobility)	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1 and ERSA2	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA5 and ERSA6

RULE	A If your unit is a(n)	B then the combat essential equipment condition percentage in the label EQREE report	C and for the support equipment condition percentage in the label EQRED report
14b	security forces unit (in-place/force protection)		
15a	sector air operations center (SAOC) or Iceland Air defense System (IADS)	percent of sector air operations centers combat essential equipment mission ready and available.	nothing
15b	AOC/AFFOR	lowest percent from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA4	lowest percent from subareas ERSA5 through ERSA8
15c	air support operations center	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA1 through ERSA3	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA4 through ERSA8
15d	GTACS Air Control Squadrons (CRC/CRE)	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA1 through ERSA4	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA5 through ERSA8
15e	tactical air control party	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA1 through ERSA5	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA6 through ERSA8
15f	space warning unit	Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
15g	space surveillance unit	Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
15h	space operations unit	Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
15i	space launch unit	Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
15j	space command and control unit	Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
15k	space range unit	Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
15l	space mobile command and control unit	Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
15m	space mobile warning unit	lowest percent from subareas ERSA1 and ERSA2	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA3 through ERSA8
16	base transportation unit	percent of mission ready and available mission related vehicles and equipment listed on SORTS DOC statement	nothing
17	mission support unit (PERSCO)	percent of mission ready and available combat essential equipment listed in SORTS DOC statement. Count only those whose equipment and software is 100% operational. If none, report nothing	nothing

R U L E	A If your unit is a(n)	B then the combat essential equipment condition percentage in the label EQREE report	C and for the support equipment condition percentage in the label EQRED report
18	contracting unit	lowest percentage from subarea ERSA2	nothing
19	combat control unit	lowest percent from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA2	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA3 through ERSA8
20	special tactics unit	nothing	nothing
21	CI/SpI (AFOSI) unit	lowest percent reported from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA6	nothing
22a	weather unit (active)	percentage from subarea ERSA1	percentage from subarea ERSA4
22b	space weather unit	lowest percent from subarea ERSA1 through ERSA4	nothing
23a	air mobility control unit (AMCF/ALCS/ ALCF)	percent of MARCs mission ready and available	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA1 through ERSA8
23b	air mobility control unit (AMS)	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance	
23c	air mobility support unit	lowest percent of reported subarea ERSA1 and ERSA2	lowest percent from reported subareas ERSA3 through ERSA8
23d	air mobility operations unit (AMOS)	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance	
24a	operations support squadron (OSS)	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance	
24b	space OSS	I.Contact AFSPC for appropriate guidance	
25	Bare Base	I.lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, ERSA3, and ERSA4.	I.lowest percentage from subareas ERSA5, ERSA6, ERSA7, and ERSA8
26	ALC Engineer Element	I.refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance	

Table 5.6. Air Intelligence Squadrons/ Information Warfare Units -Calculating Operations System Condition Percentage.

R U L E	A If the number of mission ready and available environmental control units is at least	B and the number of mission ready and available CC&S shelters is at least	C then for the control or operations system condition percentage in label ERSA2 report
1	12 and up	1	100
2	9 to 11		90

RULE	A If the number of mission ready and available environmental control units is at least	B and the number of mission ready and available CC&S shelters is at least	C then for the control or operations system condition percentage in label ERSA2 report
3	8	0	89
4	7		70
5	4 to 6		69
6	0 to 3		60

Table 5.7. Air Intelligence Squadrons/ Information Warfare Units -Calculating Computer Condition Percentage.

RULE								
If the number of mission ready and available		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	UYK-7 computers is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
B	PCU analysts is at least	3	3	2	2	1	1	0
C	PCU ADPs is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
D	PCU communication is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
E	RAM disk drives is at least	6	5	4	4	2	1	0
F	magnetic tape units is at least	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
G	magnetic tape control electronics is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
H	MASS memory control electronics is at least	1	1	¾	1/2	0	0	0
I	query response units is at least	13	10	9	4	4	3	0
J	data RAM is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
K	printers is at least	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
L	digital data links is at least	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
M	teletypewriter circuits is at least	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
N	AUTODIN is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
O	then for the computer condition percentage in label ERSA5 report	100	90	89	70	69	60	0

Table 5.8. Air Support Operations Centers-Calculating Operations System Condition Percentage.

R U L E	**A**	**B**
	If the number of Operations Modules with required TBMCS computers equipment is at least	**then the operations system condition percentage in label ERSA2 report**
1	2	100
2	1	89
3	0	0

Table 5.9. Air Support Operations Center-Calculating Communications Condition Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If the equipment supports the following communications nets, at a minimum								**then for the communications percentage in label ERSA3 report**
	AFAR N HF	UHF /AM	VHF /AM	VHF /FM	SHF SATCOM	Tel Switch	TROPO	TSSR Pair	
1	6	6	2	4	2	2	2	2	100
2	5	5	2	4	2	2	2	2	90
3	4	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	89
4	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	69
5	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	59

NOTE:

1. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using GMF SHF SATCOM.

2. TROPO requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, transmit, receive, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TRC-170.

3. Operating TSSR pair requires a transmit and receive capability at both ends of TSSR link.

4. Tactical radio nets must have the capability to transmit and receive secure communications using high powered radios.

5. Each SHF SATCOM and TROPO must be capable of one message circuit (AUTODIN or equivalent) and one TCP/ICP circuit.

Table 5.10. Control and Reporting Centers and Elements Calculating Radar Condition Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	A	B
	If the radar system (see note 1) has	**then for the radar condition percentage in label ERSA1 report**
1	all subsystems mission ready and available	100
2	MTI or WX not mission ready and available (See note 2)	89
3	IFF SIF Mode IV ECCM not mission ready and available	69
4	search not mission ready and available	59

NOTES:

1. If multiple subsystems are not mission ready, use lowest applicable rule to determine percentage.

2. For CRCs, compute ERSA1 percentage by selecting the lowest radar condition percentage, (Col B) of both radars.

Table 5.11. Control and Reporting Center (CRC)-Calculating Operations System Condition Percentage.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E
		If the number of mission ready and available			**then for the control or operations system**
	OMs is at least	**OCUs is at least**	**TADIL A links is at least**	**TADIL B links is at least**	**condition percentage in label ERSA2 report**
1	4	16	1	18	100
2		14		16	90
3		12		14	89
4	3	10		10	70
5					69
6		8		8	60
7	2	7		7	59
8		5		6	50
9	1	4		5	49
10		1		1	40
11		0	0		0

Table 5.12. Control and Reporting Element (CRE)-Calculating System Condition Percentage.

RULE	A OMs is at least	B OCUs is at least	C TADIL A links is at least	D TADIL B links is at least	E condition percentage in label ERSA2 report
1	2	8	1	11	100 or more accordingly
2					90
3		7		8	89
4	1	6		7	70
5		5		5	69
6		4		3	60
7	0	1	0	1	59
8		0		0	0

Table 5.13. Control and Reporting Center (CRC)(4 OM Config.)-Calculating Comm Condition Percentage. (See Notes)

	if the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:											then the
	Base Comm		C2 Comm			Theater Comm						condition
RU	Tele	Msg Traffic	HF	UHF	VHF	SHF		TROPO	TSSR	NET	MUX	percentage in label
L	(Note 2)	(Note 3)	(Note 4)			SATCOM		(Note 7)	(Note 8)	Control	Package	ERSA4
E	# of CUST		# CHAN	# CHAN	# CHAN	CARRIER (NOTE 5)	CARRIER (NOTE 6)	OPER Radios	OPER Pairs	(Note 9)	(Note 10)	report (Note 11)
1	>59	OPER	>8	>12	>7	3	1	>4 (>3)	>2	80% FUNC	90% FUNC	90
2	30-58	INOP	4-8	8-12	4-7	2		2-4 (1-3)	2 or less	50% FUNC	< 90% FUNC	70
3	<30		2-3	4-7	1-3	1		<2 (0)		MANUAL ONLY		60
4			<2	<4	<4	0	0					59

NOTES:

1. Where different, values for USAFE CRCs are enclosed in parentheses.

2. Compute maximum number of customers that could be supported by assigned telephone switch(es); considering available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factor impacting service availability.

3. Consider ability to terminate one AUTODIN circuit (STAMPS, UGC-144, etc.)

4. C2 channels require transmit and receive capability over radios in 4 OMs and external radios.

5. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-100A GMF SHF SATCOM hub. Numbers of carriers are TSC-100A available.

6. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-94A GMF SHF SATCOM.

7. TROPO requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, transmit, receive, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TRC-170.

8. Operating TSSR pair requires a transmit and receive capability at both ends of TSSR link.

9. Net control requires capability to automatically configure, monitor, test, and control circuits and trunks transitioning the facility using TSQ-111 or TSQ-188.

10. To compute multiplexing package capability divide available capability of assigned multiplexers (TSQ-146, FCC-100, RMC, etc.) by designed capability and multiply by 100.

11. Compute ERSA4 percentage by selecting lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where a rating crosses two scores, assume higher score unless driven lower by another rating (e.g. 1 TSC-100A Carrier). Where no criteria exists for an area, failure to meet minimum criteria will drive score no lower than minimum criteria noted (e.g. no message traffic capability = 70 percent).

Table 5.14. Control and Reporting Element (CRE)-Calculating Comm Condition Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	if the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:									then for the condition percentage in label ERSA4 report (Note 8)
	Base Comm		C2 Comm			Theater Comm				
	Tele (Note 1) # Of Cust	Message Traffic (Note 2)	HF (Note 3) Voice Chan	UHF (Note 3) Voice Chan	VHF (Note 3) Voice Chan	SHF SATCOM Carriers (NOTE 4)	TROPO (Note 5) Oper Radios	TSSR (Note 6) Oper Pairs	MUX Package (Note 8)	
1	>25	OPER	>3	>6	>3		2	>0	90% FUNC	90
2	10-25	INOP	2-3	4-6	2	1	1	0	< 90% FUNC	70
3	<10		1	2-3	1		0			60
4			0	<2	0	0				59

NOTES:

1. Compute maximum number of customers that could be supported by assigned telephone switch(es); considering available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factor impacting service availability.

2. Consider ability to terminate one AUTODIN circuit (UGC-144, etc.)

3. C2 channel require transmit and receive capability over radios available in 2 OMs and external radios.

4. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-94A GMF SHF SATCOM. Numbers of carriers are TSC-94A available.

5. TROPO requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, transmit, receive, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TRC-170.

6. Operating TSSR pair requires a transmit and receive capability at both ends of TSSR link.

7. To compute multiplexing package capability divide available capability of assigned multiplexers (FCC-100, RMC, etc.) by designed capability and multiply by 100.

8. Compute ERSA4 percentage by selecting lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where a rating crosses two scores, assume higher score unless driven lower by another rating (e.g. 1 TSC-100A Carrier). Where no criteria exists for an area, failure to meet minimum criteria will drive score no lower than minimum criteria noted (e.g. no message traffic capability = 70 percent) unless driven lower by another area.

Table 5.15. Aerial Port Units-Combat Essential Equipment. (See Note)

40K Aircraft Loaders	4K Forklifts
25K Aircraft Loaders	10K Standard Forklifts
60K Aircraft Loaders	10K All-Terrain Forklifts
40-foot Rollerized Trailers	13K All-Terrain Forklifts
Wide Body Elevated Loader	

NOTE:

Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) new mission relevant equipment outlined in AS 012 and reflected on the CA/CRL.

Table 5.16. Transportation Units-Combat Essential Equipment. (See Note)

60K Aircraft Loader	4K Forklifts (see note 2)
40K Aircraft Loaders (see note 2)	6K Standard Forklifts (see note 2)
25K Aircraft Loaders (see note 2)	6K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
25K Tactical Loaders (see note 2)	10K Standard Forklifts (see note 2)
Wide-body Elevated Loaders (see note 2)	10K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Rollerized Flatbed Trailers	13K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Tractors, 5-ton and over	15K Forklifts (see note 2)
Buses, 29 passenger or larger	25K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
25 ft Flatbed Trailer	Highlift Truck, 3-ton
40 ft Flatbed Trailer	Highlift Truck, 9-ton

NOTES:

1. Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) any new mission relevant equipment outlined in AS 012 and reflected on the CA/CRL. Notify the HQ USAF SORTS office to update this table.

2. Do not include MHE on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) of transportation units co-located with an aerial port unit that also measures MHE. Do not include MHE on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) for Guard units without vehicles assigned to user codes OA, OB, and OC on their command vehicle authorization listing.

Table 5.17. Mission Support Units-Combat Essential Equipment

MANPER-B system(s) to include spare parts and documentation for systems and software, both deployable and in-garrison.
MANPER-B equipment and spares must be counted (including systems located with the management engineering team).

Table 5.18. Aerial Port Units-Support Equipment and Supplies. (See Note)

Latrine Service Trucks	M-Series Vehicles
Potable Water Trucks	Truck, UT M-1009
Wide-body Aircraft Passenger Staircase	Truck, 2-1/2 ton, M-35
Wollard Truck Staircase	Truck Tractor, 5-ton, M-932
C-5 Truck Staircase	Truck, 1-1/4 ton, M-416
	Truck Tractor (5-ton and over)

NOTE:

Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) any new equipment outlined in AS 012, not designated as mission relevant, and reflected on the CA/CRL.

Table 5.19. Air Mobility Support Units-Combat Essential/Support Equipment Condition. (See Notes)

Combat Essential Equipment (463L MHE)	Combat Support Equipment
A	**B**
60K Aircraft Loader	Wollard Truck Staircase
40K Aircraft Loader	Potable Water Trucks
25K Aircraft Loader	Latrine Service Truck
Wide-body Elevator Loader	Wide-body Aircraft Passenger Staircase
40 Ft Rollerized Trailer	M-Series Vehicles
4K Forklift	Truck, UT M-1009
10K Standard Forklift	Truck, 2-1/2 ton, M-35
10K All-terrain Forklift	Truck Tractor, 5-ton, M-932
13K All-terrain	Truck, 1-1/4 ton, M-416
Truck Tractor (5-ton and over)	Truck, UT M-1008
C-5 Truck Staircase	

NOTES:

1. Include on SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) any new mission relevant equipment outlined in AS 012 and reflected on the CA/CRL.

2. Use VAL in determining the number of required vehicles.

3. Report the percentage of field one in EQREE.

4. Report the percentage from field three in EQRED.

5. Compare the percentages of EQREE and EQRED areas. Use the lower of these two percentages and convert this percentage to an R-level using table 5.4.

Table 5.20. 6KTAA Fighter Wing Initial Comm Package-Calculating Condition Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	If the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:						then for the condition
	BASE COMM			ATO	G/A	C2	
	LMRs (Note 1) # OF NETS	TELE (Note 2) # OF PHONES	DATA & MSG TRAFFIC (Note 3)	RECEP-TION (Note 4)	COMM (Note 5) VOICE CHAN	COMM (Note 6) VOICE CHAN	percentage under the ERSA1 field report: (Note 7)
1	>8	>19	1 AUTODIN CIRCUIT & 1 TCP/IP NET	VIA TCP/IP	3	1 UHF & 1 HF	90
2	6-8	13-19	1 TCP/IP NET	VIA FILE TRANSFER	2	1 UHF	70
3	<6	6-12	1 AUTODIN Circuit	VIA AUTODIN	1	1 HF	60
4		0-6	Neither	NONE	0	NONE	59

NOTES:

1. Compute maximum number of networks supported by available LMR equipment; consider availability of individual radios, repeaters, base stations, antennas, cable, controllers, and any other factor impacting service availability.

2. Compute maximum number of telephones that could be supported by assigned telephone switch(es); considering available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factor impacting service availability.

3. Consider ability to terminate one AUTODIN circuit using MDT or similar device, and one TCP/IP net (NIPRNET or SIPRNET) using TASDAC node or similar device.

4. Consider capability to receive air tasking order, assuming availability of SHF SATCOM or other wide-band transmission media. Via TCP/IP requires ability to terminate SIPRNET. Via AUTODIN requires availability of AUTODIN circuit. Via file transfer requires operable UHF SATCOM, crypto devices, and computer or secure fax.

5. G/A voice channels require functional transmit and receive capability in UHF and VHF bands using AN/TRC-176, MRC-144, or similar radio sets.

6. C2 voice channels require transmit and receive capability over UHF SATCOM using LST-5 or similar device, or HF/SSB using URC-119 or similar device.

7. Compute ERSA1 percentage by selecting the lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where a level crosses two scores (e.g., 4LMR nets), assume higher score unless driven lower by another computation (e.g., 5 telephone customers).

Table 5.21. 6KTAK Bomber/Recce Wing Initial Comm Package-Calculating Condition Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	If the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:					then for the condition percentage under the ERSA1 field report: (Note 6)
	BASE COMM		ATO	G/A	C2	
	LMRs (Note 1) # OF PHONES	DATA TRAFFIC (Note 2)	RECEPTION (Note 3)	COMM (Note 4) VOICECHAN	COMM (Note 5) VOICECHAN	
1	>4	2 TCP/IP NET	VIA TCP/IP	2	1 UHF & HF	90
2	3-4	1 TCP/IP NET	VIA FILE		1 UHF	70
3	<3		TRANSFER	1	1 HF	60
4		NONE	NONE	0	NONE	59

NOTES:

1. Compute maximum number of networks supported by available LMR equipment; consider availability of individual radios, repeaters, base stations, antennas, cable, controllers, and any other factor impacting service availability.

2. Consider ability to terminate one TCP/IP net (NIPRNET or SIPRNET) circuit using TASDAC node or similar device.

3. Consider capability to receive Air Tasking Order, assuming availability of SHF SATCOM or other wideband transmission media. Via TCP/IP requires ability to terminate SIPRNET. Via file transfer requires operable UHF SATCOM, crypto devices, and computer or secure fax.

4. G/A voice channels require functional transmit and receive capability in UHF and VHF bands using AN/TRC-176 or similar radio sets.

5. C2 voice channels require transmit and receive capability over UHF SATCOM using LST-5 or similar device, or HF/SSB using URC-119 or similar device.

6. Compute ERSA1 percentage by selecting the lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where a level crosses two scores (e.g., 4LMR nets), assume higher score unless driven lower by another computation (e.g., 5 telephone customers).

Table 5.22. 6KTAD/6KTAE Theater Air Base (TAB)-Calculating Condition Percentage (See Notes)

RULE	If the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:								then for the condition percentage under the ERSA1 field report: (Note 8)
	BASE COMM			C2	SHF SATCOM (Note 5)		TROPO (Note 6)	NET Control (Note 7)	
	TELE (Note 1)	DATA & MSG	TSSR (Note 3)	COMM (Note 4)					
	# OF PHONES	TRAFFIC (Note 2)	OPER-PAIRS	# C2 VOICE CHAN	TSC-94 or TSC-93B MAX TX/RX-BANDWIDTH	TSC-100# OF-LINKS	OPER TERMINALS		
1	>378	2 AUTODIN CIRCUITS & 2 TCP/IP NETS	3	2 UHF	>658 KBPS	4	3	See Note 7a	90
2	294-377	1 AUTODIN CIRCUIT & 1 TCP/IP NET	2 OR LESS	1 UHF OR LESS	512-658 KBPS	3	2	See Note 7b	70
3	251-293	1 AUTODIN CIRCUIT OR 1 TCP/IP NET			256-512 KBPS	2	1	See Note 7c	60
4	<251	NONE			<256 KBPS	1	0	NONE	59

NOTES:

1. Compute maximum number of telephones that could be supported by assigned equipment; considering available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factors impacting service availability.

2. Consider ability to terminate two AUTODIN circuits (primary and alternate) at a record communications facility (TGC-27, STAMPS, MDT, etc.), and two TCP/IP net (NIPRNET or SIPRNET) using TASDAC node or similar device.

3. Operating TSSR pair requires a transmit and receive capability at both ends of TSSR link.

4. C2 voice channels require transmit and receive capability over UHF SATCOM using LST-5 or similar device.

5. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-94/100A or similar GMF SHF SATCOM.

6. TROPO requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, transmit, receive, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TRC-170 or similar troposcatter radio.

7. Net control requires the capability to automatically configure, monitor, test, and control circuits and trunks:

a. Systems under Note 7b fully operational and sufficient other components to support TAB communications equipment as defined in ACCMAN 33-150, volume 3.

b. Facilities, processor, patch and test, and timing CNCE (or equivalent) subsystems and automatic digital test (ADT) fully operational.

c. Ability to manually configure, monitor, test, and control circuits and trunks using TSQ-111 or other facility.

8. Compute ERSA1 percentage by selecting lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where no criteria exists for an area, failure to meet minimum criteria will drive the score no lower than the minimum criteria noted (e.g., no UHF C2 voice capability = 70%) unless driven lower by another area.

Table 5.23. 6KTA1/6KTA2 Air Traffic Control-Calculating Condition Percentage (See Notes)

RULE	If the Air Traffic Control systems provide the following, at a minimum:	then for the condition percentage under ERSA2 field report:
1	IFR (ATC tower, ATC radar, and TACAN all operational)	90
2	Limited IFR (ATC tower and ATC radar operational)	70
3	Limited IFR (tower and TACAN operational or radar only operational)	60
4	VFR ONLY (ATC tower only operational)	59

NOTES:

1. ATC tower requires two functional controller positions with radio and land line capability.

2. ATC radar requires one functional PAR and two functional ASR positions.

3. TACAN requires transponder and monitor capable of passing flight check.

Table 5.24. 6KTAP Air Operations Center Theater Response Package (AOC TRP)-Calculating Condition Percentage (See Notes)

RULE	If the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:							then for the condition percentage under ERSA3 field report:
	BASE COMM		C2	THEATER COMM				
	TELE (Note 1)	MESSAGE TRAFFIC (Note 2)	COMM (Note 3)	ASC	SHF SATCOM	TROPO (Note 6)	TSSR (Note 7)	
	# OF PHONES		VOICE CHAN	TRUNKS (Note 4)	LINKS (Note 5)	OPER RADIOS	OPER PAIRS	
1	>180	OPER	2 UHF	>42	4	4	7	90
2	140-180	INOP		24-42	3	3	5	70
3	<140		1 UHF	<24	2	2		60
4					<2			59

NOTES:

1. Compute maximum number of telephones that could be supported by assigned telephone switch(es); consider available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factor impacting service availability.

2. Consider ability to terminate one AUTODIN circuit and redistribute data to one or more “back-side” users using STAMPS, MDT or similar device.

3. C2 voice channels require transmit and receive capability over UHF SATCOM using LST-5 or similar device.

4. AUTODIN Switching Center (ASC) requires capability to receive, protect, route, and transmit AUTODIN messages over specified number of trunks using TYC-39 or similar device.

5. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-100A or similar GMF SHF SATCOM hub.

6. TROPO requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TRC-170 or similar troposcatter radio.

7. Operate TSSR pair requires data transmit and receive capability at both ends of the TSSR link.

8. Compute ERSA6 percentage by selecting lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where no criteria crosses two scores (e.g., ASC w/<24 trunks), assume the higher score unless driven lower by another rating (e.g., 1 TSC-100A Link). Where no criteria exists for an area, failure to meet minimum criteria will drive the score no lower than the minimum criteria noted (e.g., no record comm capability = 70%) unless driven lower by another area.

Table 5.25. 6KTAH USAFE Initial Comm-Calculating Condition Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	If the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:							then for the conditionpercentage under theERSA3 label report: (Note 8)
	BASE COMM			G/A	C2	SHF	HF/ISB	
	TELE (Note 1)	DATA &MSG	TSSR (Note 3)	COMM(Note 4)	COMM(Note 5)	SATCOM (Note 6)	LEVELS (Note 7)	
	# OF PHONES	TRAFFIC (Note 2)	OPER PAIRS	VOICE CHAN	VOICE CHAN	TSC-93 MAX TX/RX BANDWIDTH		
1	>40	AUTODIN & TCP/IP SERVICE	1	2	1 UHF & 1 HF	>658 KBPS	2 TX/RX LEVELS	90
2	26-40	AUTODIN OR TCP/IP SERVICE	NONE	1 OR LESS	1 UHF	512-658 KBPS	1 TX/RX LEVELS	70
3	12-25	NEITHER			1	256-512 KBPS	1 TX	60
4	<12					<256 KBPS	OR RX	59

NOTES:

1. Compute maximum number of telephones that could be supported by assigned telephone switch(es); consider available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factor impacting service availability.

2. Consider ability to terminate one AUTODIN circuit using MDT or similar device, and one TCP/IP net (NIPRNET or SIPRNET) using TASDAC node or similar device.

3. Operating TSSR pair requires data transmit and receive capability at both ends of the TSSR link.

4. G/A voice channels require functional transmit and receive capability in UHF and VHF bands under AN/TRC-176, MRC-144, or similar radio sets.

5. C2 voice channels requires transmit and receive capability over UHF SATCOM using LST-5 or similar device, or HF/SSB using URC-119 or similar device..

6. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-93A or similar SHF SATCOM.

7. HF/ISB requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, transmit, receive, demodulate, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-107 or similar HF/ISB radio set.

8. Compute ERSA7 (2nd 6KTAH in ERSA1) percentage by selecting lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where a rating crosses two scores (e.g., no switchboard), assume the higher score unless driven lower by another computation (e.g., <256 KBPS on SHF SATCOM).

Table 5.26. Base Information Infrastructure (BII) -- Calculating Condition Percentage.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F
	If the BII supports the following functions and services, at a minimum:					**then for the conditionper-centage, re-port:**
	network manage-ment tools available (Note 1)	**information protection tools availble (Note 2)**	**core services available (Note 3)**	**voice switched services (VSS) available (Note 4)**	**information transfer system primary (PITN) & secondary (SITN) nodes (Note 5)**	
1	All Available	All Available	All Available	> 90%	All mission Capable	90
2	B/W & Hard-ware Only	Proxy Server & Firewall		> 85%	All less one PITN	70
3	Hardware Only	Firewall Only		> 75%	Less one SITN or two PITNs	60
4	None	None	Loss of any Core Service	74 % or Less	Less two SITN	59

NOTES:

1. SNMP monitoring and control of 1) software, 2) bandwidth, and 3) hardware (ports, interfaces, etc.)

2. Functions provided in order of precedence: intrusion detection tool, firewall, proxy server, internal control tools

3. Mission essential services (messaging, address management, internal domain name service (DNS), directory services)

4. Measured in percent of customers with dial access.

5. Primary and secondary information transfer node infrastructure mission capable. Loss of secondary less tolerated due to unmeshed tertiary connections.

Table 5.27. Network Operations and Security Center (NOSC) -- Calculating Condition Percentage.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the NOSC supports the following functions and services, at a minimum:						**then for the condition percentage, report:**
	Event management tools available (Note 1)	**network assistance tools available (Note 2)**	**Infrastructure management tools available (Note 3)**	**information flow management tools available (Note 4)**	**network services management tools available (Note 5)**	**network defense operations tools available (Note 6)**	
1	Ability to manage security, fault, and performance events	Ability to provide all required functions with an automated system to log, track, and provide queries of	Ability to perform all required functions on all network devices	Ability to perform all required functions for all AF and MAJCOM specific applications	Ability to perform all required functions for all required applications	Ability to perform all required functions for all assigned bases	90
2	Ability to manage security and fault events only	Ability to field trouble calls, prioritize workload and escalate problems	Ability to monitor and troubleshoot only	Ability to monitor and troubleshoot only	Ability to monitor and troubleshoot only	Ability to perform intrusion detection and ACM follow up only	70
3	Ability to manage security events only	Ability to field trouble calls and prioritize workload only	Ability to perform monitoring only	Ability to monitor only	Ability to monitor only	Ability to perform intrusion detection only	60
4	None	None	None	None	None	None	59

NOTES:

1. Includes the capability to identify, react, and restore operational availability of systems based on security, fault, and performance events.

2. Functions include fielding trouble calls, prioritizing workload, escalating problems and providing or coordinating for on-site technical assistance

3. Includes the ability to monitor, perform change management, and troubleshoot network infrastructure devices.

4. Includes the ability to monitor, manage, and troubleshoot information flow of Air Force and MAJCOM specific applications

5. Includes the ability to monitor, perform change management, and troubleshoot MAJCOM network services such as e-mail global access lists (GALs), and MAJCOM specific applications

6. Includes the ability to perform intrusion detection, vulnerability assessment, and AFCERT Advisory Compliance Message (ACM) follow-up.

Chapter 6

TRAINING MEASURED AREA DATA

6.1. Training. Training measurement is used to indicate the resource status of training needed to support the mission for which a unit is designed, as identified in the unit SORTS DOC Statement. Measured units will calculate a training measured area T-level using either Training Method B (Crew Training) or Training Method C, Option 1 (Unit Training) or Option 2 (Combat Air Forces Aviation Unit Training), supporting item counts and percentages.

6.1.1. Option 1 is used to provide fidelity, flexibility, and a macro view of the unit's training.

6.1.2. Option 2 is used by Combat Air Force aviation units, command and control reporting units, and those assigned to a wing (9AAX UTC - active duty only) with Rated Position Identifier (RPI) codes 1 (pilot) and 2 (navigator) plus 6 (attached flyer at wing level) and 8 (attached flyer above wing level) used to achieve WMP-5 sortie rates (e.g. Wing Safety, Tactics, STAN-EVAL, IG, etc.).

6.1.2.1. Wing crews with RPI 6 and 8 attached to a squadron for training and wartime service are normally measured in the organization of assignment when tasked against that unit's requirements. Personnel resources can not be counted against requirements in more than one unit.

6.2. Using Training Method B: Crew Training.

6.2.1. Find the number of crews authorized or required.

6.2.1.1. Aircraft units reporting against a mobility, SIOP, or combined in-place/generation and mobility mission:

6.2.1.1.1. Check the mission capability statements (MISCAP) of the UTC listed in the SORTS DOC Statement for crew ratio or use crew ratio listed in AFI 65-503, attachment 36-1 (former MCR 51-50) separated by aircraft type.

6.2.1.1.2. For each UTC, multiply the crew ratio by the primary aircraft inventory (PAI) authorization on the SORTS DOC Statement to get the number of crews required. Add the separate UTC amounts together to get the total number of crews required.

6.2.1.2. Aircraft units reporting against a in-place/generation or alert mission:

6.2.1.2.1. Check AFI 65-503 to determine the crew ratio associated with the unit's aircraft type.

6.2.1.2.2. Multiply the crew ratio by the primary aircraft inventory (PAI) authorization on the SORTS DOC Statement to get the number of crews authorized.

6.2.1.3. Space operations unit crew requirements are set by HQ AFSPC.

6.2.1.4. Aeromedical evacuation units crew requirements are determined by adding together the number of crew UTCs tasked to the unit.

6.2.1.5. If the number of crews has changed since the last report, enter the change under the TCARQ label.

6.2.2. Find the number of crews assigned.

6.2.2.1. For aircraft units, use AFI 65-503 for crew composition unless modified by the MAJCOM because of unique mission requirements.

6.2.2.2. All other units, use table 6.3 for crew composition.

6.2.2.3. To count a crew as assigned, each position must have an assigned crewmember. Do not limit this to by name formed crews such as those required by AFI 65-503. Count crewmembers as assigned from when they sign in on a permanent change of station until they sign out.

6.2.2.4. If the number of crews has changed since the last report, enter the change under the TCRAS label. The total crews assigned may not exceed the total crews authorized or required.

6.2.3. Count the number of crews mission ready and available.

6.2.3.1. Count a crew mission ready and available (MRA) when all positions are filled with MRA crewmembers.

6.2.3.1.1. If they meet the mission ready criteria in the training directive listed in the SORTS DOC Statement.

6.2.3.1.2. Determine crewmember availability on a case-by-case basis according to paragraph 3.2.

6.2.3.1.3. Do not count overhead crewmembers (e.g., wing training officers, etc.).

6.2.3.2. Enter the total of crews MRA under the TCRAV label.

6.2.4. Calculate the training percentage.

6.2.4.1. If ten or more crews are assigned, divide crews MRA by crews assigned. Multiply the result by 100 and round off to the nearest whole number.

6.2.4.2. If nine or less crews are assigned use table 6.1.

6.2.4.3. Enter the percentage under the TRUTC label.

6.3. Using Training Method C, Option 1: Unit Training . Use this training method to report subareas specified on the SORTS DOC Statement for the unit types in **Table 6.4.**

6.3.1. Determine the number of personnel required to have the training specified in each subarea. Some units may have more personnel assigned than are authorized by UMD or required by UTC. All individuals must be trained, but not all may be measured in the training measured area. Using Method C, Option 1, the number you establish as assigned requiring training may not exceed UMD-authorized or UTC-required total personnel.

6.3.1.1. If a single type of training is listed, determine if everyone is required to have the training.

6.3.1.1.1. If everyone is required to have the training, use the number of total personnel assigned as the number required to be trained.

6.3.1.1.2. If everyone is not required to have the training, use the number of total personnel assigned that require the training, (e.g. 25K and 40K training in an aerial port unit).

6.3.1.2. If there is more than one type of training listed, (e.g. chemical warfare and weapons), determine if everyone is required to have the training.

6.3.1.2.1. If everyone is required to have the training, use the total personnel assigned as the number required to be trained. (Consider limitations in paragraph **6.3.1.**)

6.3.1.2.2. If less than all assigned personnel are required to have each type of training, add together the number required for each type of training. This number could be more than the number of personnel requiring training.

6.3.2. Count the personnel who have the training specified in each subarea.

6.3.2.1. Personnel are counted as trained if they have completed, or are expected to complete, the required training within the response time.

6.3.2.2. If everyone is required to have all training, count only those personnel who have all the training.

6.3.2.3. If personnel are required to have each type of training, count those personnel who have received each type of training. In this method, you can count the same individual more than once. To determine the T-level, continue with paragraph **6.5.**

6.4. Using Training Method C, Option 2: CAF Aviation Unit Training.

6.4.1. Calculations by type of training and crew composition will be compared against the percentage conversion tables 6.2.1, 6.2.2, and 6.2.3 to derive the percentages reported in specific training subareas (TRSAs). The lowest of the resulting TRSAs will drive the T-level reported in the TRRAT label in the OVERALL set. **Table 6.2.** will be used to determine the overall T-level.

6.4.1.1. At least the following three training events will be measured. All five subareas may be used depending on MAJCOM requirements. If TRSA 4 and 5 are used, enter as in paragraph 6.5.4.

6.4.1.1.1. TRSA1 - Basic Mission Capable (BMC).

6.4.1.1.2. TRSA2 - Crews Combat Mission Ready (CMR).

6.4.1.1.3. TRAS3 - Special Capability (SPECAP).

6.4.1.2. To count a crew as assigned, each position must have an assigned crewmember. However, don't limit this to by-name formed crews such as those required by appropriate training directives for the weapon system. Count crewmembers as assigned from when they sign in on a permanent change of station or become attached on temporary duty until they sign out.

6.4.1.3. Single Position Crews:

6.4.1.3.1. Assess crews for training subareas the unit is required to report.

6.4.1.3.1.1. Determine the number of required BMC/Mission Capable (MC) designated crew members, assigned and attached to the unit, and the minimum crew required based on non-CMR flying positions within the wing and its subordinate units.

6.4.1.3.1.1.1. If the BMC changes, detail the changes in a TRSA1 remark.

6.4.1.3.1.2. Determine the number of required CMR/Mission Ready (MR) designated crew members, assigned and attached to the unit, and the minimum crew required based on the Primary Aircraft Inventory (PAI) specified by the SORTS DOC statement.

6.4.1.3.1.2.1. Multiply the PAI by the crew ratio.

6.4.1.3.1.2.2. Add the Squadron Commander and Directorate of Operations (DO) (ANG/AFRC only).

6.4.1.3.1.2.3. If the CMR changes, detail the changes in a TRSA2 remark.

6.4.1.3.1.3. Determine the number of required SPECAP designated crew members, assigned and attached to the unit, and the minimum crew required based on all positions identified in the SORTS DOC Statement, applicable training directives, and ready aircrew program tasking messages that specify special capability-trained aircrews. Calculations will be made only on those SPECAP requirements that match those listed in table 2.3. MAJCOMs may add to this table when approved by HQ USAF/XOO. Commanders may assess other SPECAP shortfalls when they affect his ability to undertake his DOC mission.

6.4.1.3.1.3.1. If the SPECAP changes, detail the changes in a TRSA3 remark.

6.4.1.4. Multi-Position Crews:

6.4.1.4.1. Assess crews for training subareas the unit is required to report.

6.4.1.4.1.1. Units with multi-position crews will perform calculations similar to single position crews except against each crew position individually before the required subarea percentages (TRSA), overall (TRUTC), and training T-level can be determined.

6.4.1.4.1.2. Determine the number of required BMC designated crewmembers, assigned or attached to the unit, in each duty position, based on the non-CMR flying positions within the wing and its subordinate units.

6.4.1.4.1.2.1. If the BMC changes, detail the changes in a TRSA1 remark.

6.4.1.4.1.3. Determine the number of required CMR/MR designated crewmembers, assigned and attached to the unit, in each duty position, based on the PAI specified by the SORTS DOC Statement.

6.4.1.4.1.3.1. Multiply the PAI by the crew ratio.

6.4.1.4.1.3.2. Add the Squadron Commander and DO (ANG/AFRC only).

6.4.1.4.1.3.3. If the CMR changes, detail the changes in a TRSA2 remark.

6.4.1.4.1.3.4. For Air Control Squadrons, determine the number of required CMR/MR designated crewmembers, assigned and attached to the unit, in each position, based on the UTC manpower requirements.

6.4.1.4.1.4. Determine the number of required SPECAP designated crewmembers, assigned and attached to the unit, in each duty position, based on all positions identified in the SORTS DOC Statement, applicable training directives, and tasking messages that specify special capability-trained aircrews. Calculations will be made only on those SPECAP requirements that match those listed in table 2.3. MAJCOMs may add to this table when approved by HQ USAF/XOOT. Commanders may assess other SPECAP shortfalls when they affect his ability to undertake his DOC mission.

6.4.1.4.1.4.1. If the SPECAP changes, detail the changes in a TRSA3 remark.

6.5. Calculating and Explaining the Training T-Level.

6.5.1. For Training Method C, Option 1: Unit Training, use the following to determine the T-level:

6.5.1.1. Calculate the subarea percentage. If table 6.4 references tables 6.1, and/or table 6.5 to table 6.8, use the referenced tables to determine the percentage. Otherwise:

6.5.1.1.1. If ten or more personnel are required to have the training, divide the number of trained personnel by the number of assigned personnel required to have the training (not to exceed the wartime required number).

6.5.1.1.2. Multiply the result by 100 to derive a percentage.

6.5.1.1.3. Round the percent to the nearest whole number.

6.5.1.1.4. If nine or less personnel are required to have the training, use table 6.1 to determine the percentage.

6.5.1.2. Calculate the training percentage. Determine the unit type in table 6.4 in column A. Across from the unit type in column B, determine whether the entry lists subarea labels.

6.5.1.2.1. If the entry lists subarea labels, choose the lowest subarea percentage as the area percentage.

6.5.1.2.2. If the entry lists types of training or another document, calculate an area percentage using the same procedure as for a subarea.

6.5.1.2.3. If changed since the last report, enter the percentage in the TRUTC label.

6.5.1.3. Use the TRUTC percentage in conjunction with table 6.2 to determine the T-level to be reported in the TRRAT field. Use TRRAF for secondary or tertiary missions.

6.5.2. For *Training Method B: Crew Training*, use the following guidance to determine the T-level:

6.5.2.1. If ten or more assigned, divide the number of crews mission ready and available by the number of assigned (not to exceed the wartime required number). Multiply the result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

6.5.2.2. If nine or less assigned, use table 6.1.

6.5.2.3. If the percentage of crews changed since the last report, enter the change in the TRUTC label.

6.5.3. For *Training Method C, Option 2: Single Position Crews*, use the following to determine the T-level:

6.5.3.1. Calculate the percentage trained for each subarea required to be reported.

6.5.3.1.1. For nine or less crews assigned, use table 6.1 to derive the percentage trained.

6.5.3.1.2. For ten or more crews assigned, divide the number trained by the number assigned.

6.5.3.2. Apply each resulting percentage against column A of the corresponding training table (CMR/table 6.2.2, BMC/table 6.2.1, and SPECAP/table 6.2.3).

6.5.3.3. Convert the column A percentage into the column B reported percentage.

6.5.3.4. Enter percentage in the related TRSA label: BMC in TRSA1; CMR in TRSA2; and SPECAP in TRSA3. If TRSA 4 and 5 are used, enter as in paragraph **6.5.1.**

6.5.3.5. Choose the lowest of the TRSAs reported and enter the percentage in the TRUTC label.

6.5.3.6. Use the TRUTC percentage in conjunction with **Table 6.2.** to determine the T-level to be reported in the TRRAT label. Use TRRAF for secondary or tertiary or tertiary missions.

6.5.4. For *Training Method C, Option 2: Multi-position crews*, use the following to determine the T-level:

6.5.4.1. Calculate the percentage trained for each subarea required to be reported.

6.5.4.1.1. For nine or less crews assigned, use **Table 6.1.** to derive the percentage trained.

6.5.4.1.2. For ten or more crews assigned, divide the number trained by the number assigned.

6.5.4.2. Apply each resulting percentage against column A of the corresponding training table (CMR/table 6.2.2, BMC/table 6.2.1, and SPECAP/table 6.2.3).

6.5.4.3. Convert the corresponding percentage in column B.

6.5.4.4. Enter the percentage in the related TRSA label: BMC in TRSA1; CMR in TRSA2; and SPECAP in TRSA3. If TRSA 4 and 5 are used, enter as in **6.5.1.**

6.5.4.5. Choose the lowest of the TRSAs reported and enter the percentage in the TRUTC label.

6.5.4.6. Use the TRUTC percentage in conjunction with table 6.2 to determine the T-level to be reported in the TRRAT label. Use TRRAF for secondary or tertiary missions.

6.5.5. Regardless of option used, assign training reason codes when the training T-level is less than T-1. Select the most specific reason code from **Attachment 3**, table A3.7 to explain it.

6.5.5.1. If changed, enter it in label TRRES. Use TRREF for secondary or tertiary missions.

Table 6.1. Percent Trained Matrix for Nine or Less People or Crews.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Find row with number of mission ready and available or trained	**Find column with number assigned**								
		9	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	45	55	59	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	27	33	37	40	50	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Corresponding ranges are to be read as vertical columns. Values may be misinterpreted if read as horizontal columns.

Table 6.2. Training Percentage T-Level. (Method B or Method C, Option 1 Only).

RULE	A If the training percentage is in the range from	B then the training T-level is:
1	85 to 100	T-1
2	70 to 84	T-2
3	55 to 69	T-3
4	0 to 54	T-4

Table 6.3. Crew Basic Mission Capable (BMC) Training Percentage T-Level. (Method C, Option 2 Only).

RULE	A If the percentage of BMC trained crew members* trained to BMC is in the range:	B then the TRSA1 percentage is:	C and the crews BMC training T-Level is:
1	85 to 100	85	T-1
2	50-84	75	T-2
3	Less than 50	65	T-3

NOTE: * Includes all assigned and attached BMC aircrew at the wing level and below. Each crew position is measured separately.

Table 6.4. Crew Combat Mission Ready (CMR) Training Percentage T-Level. (Method C, Option 2 Only).

RULE	A If the percentage of CMR trained crew members * trained to CMR is in the range:	B then the TRSA2 percentage is:	C and the crews CMR training T-Level is:
1	90 to 100	85	T-1
2	75-89	75	T-2
3	60-74	65	T-3
4	Less than 60	54	T-4

NOTE: * Includes all assigned and attached CMR aircrew as per MAJCOM guidance. Each crew position is measured separately.

Table 6.5. Crew Special Capabilities (SPECAP) Training Percentage T-Level. (Method C, Option 2 Only).

RULE	A If the percentage of SPECAP trained crew members * trained to CMR is in the range:	B then the TRSA3 percentage is:	C and the crews SPECAP training T-Level is:
1	100	85	T-1
2	33-99	75	T-2
3	0-32	65	T-3

NOTE: * Includes all required SPECAP aircrew at the wing level and below. Each crew position is measured separately.

Table 6.6. Crew Composition and Training Option Use.

RULE	A If the unit is a(n)	B then for SORTS purposes, a crew will consist of	C Method B	D Method C Option	E
				1	2
1a	Combat Air Forces (CAF) aviation unit	see AFI 65-503.			X
1b	Aviation units (non-CAF)		X		
2	missile unit	missile combat crew commander and deputy missile combat crew commander.	X		
3	aeromedical evacuation squadron	crew composition will be according to MAJCOM direction.	X		
4	AOC/AFFOR	all personnel assigned against a position in the SORTS DOC Statement UTC.			X
5	GTACS Air Control Squadron (CRC/CRE)	all personnel assigned against a position in the SORTS DOC Statement UTC. See AFI 13-MCS, Vol 3.			X
6	Tactical Air Control Party and Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)	all personnel assigned against a UTC position		X	

RULE	A If the unit is a(n)	B then for SORTS purposes, a crew will consist of	C Method B	D Method C Option	E Method C Option
				1	2
7	Regional Air Operations Center (RAOC) and Sector Air Operations Center (SAOC) or Iceland Air Defense System (IADS)	AFI 13-1 SAOC Vol 3			X
8	space operations unit	crew composition will be according to MAJCOM direction.	X		
9	reconnaissance UAV unit	five (5) air vehicle operators and 12 sensor operators			X
10	AFSPC command and control unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.			
11	space launch unit				
12	space surveillance unit				
13	space warning unit				
14	all other types of units			X	

NOTE: FAMs for Non-aviation/non-CAF units may select either Training Method B or Training Method C, Option 2 as the training method on the unit's SORTS DOC Statement.

Table 6.7. Units Using Method C-Which Training Totals and Subareas to Measure. (See Note)

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	Then calculate and report these percentages:					
	is a(n)	TRUTC	TRSA1	TRSA2	TRSA3	TRSA4	TRSA5
1a	Combat Air Forces (CAF) aviation unit (see NOTE 1.)	lowest per- cent from TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of BMC crewmembers from table 6.2.1.	percent of CMR crewmembers from table 6.2.2.	percent of SPECAP crewmembers from table 6.2.3.	nothing	nothing
1b	aviation unit (Non-CAF)	lowest percent mission ready and available crews	nothing				
2	missile (ICBM) unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.					

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
3	surface-to-air missile and short range air defense unit	nothing					
4	aerial port squadron	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 10K and/or 10K all-terrain forklifts. Use table 6.5.	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 25K, 40K and/or 60K aircraft loader. Use table 6.6.	percent of personnel trained to assemble and operate wide-body loaders Use table 6.7.	nothing	nothing
5a thru 5d and 5g	air traffic control (ANG), combat comm, E&I, fixed comm (mobile assets), or special ops comm unit	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2.	percent of personnel who have completed all of the training for their duty positions	percent of personnel who have completed and are current on all deployment training requirements (ref AFI 10-403, para 2.5)	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.
5e	fixed comm unit (base information infrastructure)	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3.	percent of NCC personnel who have completed the core qualified level of the training for their duty positions IAW AFI 33-115 vol 2 (Note 1).	percent of telephone inside plant personnel who have completed required training for their duty positions	percent of telephone inside plant personnel who have completed required training for their duty positions	reserved for future use.	reserved for future use.
5f	space communications unit	See AFSPC supplement.					
5h	combat camera unit	lowest percent of subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of personnel mobility trained, to include small arms, chemical warfare, self-aid and buddy care (SABC), palletization, vehicle orientation (if required), etc. (See Note 2.)	percent of personnel job proficient	percent of personnel trained to perform aerial duties required by UTCs.	nothing	nothing
5i	network operations and security center (NOSC)	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2.	percent of NOSC personnel who have completed the core qualified level of the training for their duty positions IAW AFI 33-115 vol 2 (Note 2)	percent of personnel who have completed all ancillary and locally specific training for their duty positions not addressed in TRSA1	nothing	nothing	nothing

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
6a or 6b	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF or Civil Engineer Prime BEEF Rapid Runway Repair	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of personnel Category I trained as specified in AFI 10-210.	percent of personnel Category II trained as specified in AFI 10-210.	percent of UTC critical personnel Category III trained as specified in AFI 10-210.	nothing	nothing
6c	RED HORSE squadron	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA5.	percent of weapons qualified personnel.	percent of chemical warfare defense trained personnel.	percent of personnel field trained. Use AFI 10-209 to find the subcategories in this category. Add together number of people required that have this training. Divide this by the total assigned which require the training.	percent of personnel contingency trained. Use AFI 10-209 to find the subcategories in this category. Don't include expedient methods training. Add together number of people required that have this training. Divide this total by the total assigned which require the training.	percent of personnel special capabilities trained. Use AFI 10-209 to find the subcategories in this category. Add together number of people required that have this training. Divide this total by the total assigned which require the training.

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
7	Prime RIBS team	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA5 (see NOTE 3.)	percent of personnel who have received sanitation training in accordance with established bioenvi-ronmental standards	lowest percent of chemical warfare defense trained personnel or weapons qualified personnel	percent trained in wartime mortuary affairs through home station training program	percent trained and certified proficient on the M-2 burner, M-59 field range and immersion heaters	percent of personnel with services field certification completed. Count personnel as certified if they have attended an AFSVA approved Prime RIBS certification program within 36 months for non-critical positions. Critical positions as identified in the Services Prime RIBS Managers Guide, section 7 - UTC's, must receive Services field certification every 24 months. Participation in an exercise or bivouac lasting more than 3 days, for individuals in non-critical UTC positions, may receive credit for Services field certification. Approval must be through the MAJCOM.

R	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
U	**If the unit**	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
L	**is a(n)**	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
E							
8	combat logistics support squadron	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA4	percent of assigned maintenance personnel who have completed Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR) training. Aircraft maintenance personnel with a critical AFSC at the 5 skill level or higher are required to complete aircraft battle damage repair training. Training must have been an approved aircraft battle damage repair technician course	percent of transportation personnel who have completed formal hazardous cargo certifier (basic in residence course) training course. To find number required, calculate 50 percent of packaging specialists on packaging augmentation teams. Count personnel as trained when basic in residence course is completed. Personnel retain their trained status provided certification is maintained through biennial correspon-dence course	percent of assigned personnel who have completed chemical warfare defense training	percent of maintenance personnel who have completed assessor training. To find number required, multiply number of ABDR teams required by three. Training must have been an approved ABDR assessors course	nothing

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
9	supply unit	lowest percent from reported subareas TRSA1 through TRSA4	percent of fuels deployment personnel with required special identifier (SEI). See table 6.9	percent of combat system operator qualified personnel, 25 percent of personnel deployed in aviation UTCs. AMC MRSP UTCs and UTCs JFBHK, JFBHL, JFBHM, JFPAC and JFPAE will be trained and qualified on WINMASS	25 percent of personnel deployed in aviation UTCs. AMC RSP UTCs and UTCs JFPAC, JFBHL, and JFBHM will be trained in DMAS. 25 percent of these personnel will also be qualified in operation of 10K-AT forklift.	5 percent of personnel deployed in UTCs JFPAD and JFBHJ will be qualified on 5 ton tractor and 40 foot trailer	nothing
10	intelligence unit	percent of personnel certified by respective functional area training section as qualified to satisfactorily perform in their assigned duty positions	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
11	air intelligence squadron / information warfare units	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance					

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
12	medical unit	lowest percent from reported subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2	percent of medical personnel trained IAW AFI 41-106	percent of mission ready and available aircrews. Calculate IAW paragraph 6.2. If no aircrews assigned, report nothing.	nothing	nothing	nothing
13	foreign internal defense unit	lowest percentage from TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of total personnel level 3 qualified in Professional Development Ground Training	percent of mission ready aircrews available	percent of assigned personnel weapon qualified	nothing	nothing
14a	Security Force Unit (mobility)	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2	percent of weapons qualified personnel	percent of personnel who have completed all training for their UTC duty positions. (See AFI 6-2225, AFI 31-301, CFETP, and UTC MTLs for specific guidance)	nothing	nothing	nothing
14b	Security Force Unit (In-place/ Force protection)	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2	percent of weapons qualified personnel	percent of personnel who have completed all training required by positions. (See AFI 6-2225, CFETP, MTL's for specific guidance)	nothing	nothing	nothing
15a	Sector Air Operations Center (SAOC) or Iceland Air Defense System (IADS)	lowest percentage from TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of BMC crewmembers from table 6.2.1	percent of CMR crewmembers from table 6.2.2	percent of Maintenance SEI qualified personnel from table 6.8	nothing	nothing

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
15b	Air Operations Center (AOC/ AFFOR)	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1, TRSA4 and TRSA5	percent of personnel fully trained and mission capable in their duty position and assigned against a SORTS DOC Statement UTC	nothing	nothing	percent of personnel with chemical warfare defense training, weapons qualification and self-aid/ buddy care	percent of personnel (based on their commander requirements) trained in deployment readiness
15c	Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) Tactical Air Control Party (TACP)	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of operations personnel (AFSC 1X) mission ready	percent of support personnel mission ready	percent of Terminal Attack Controllers (TAC) mission ready (enlisted TAC based on SEI 914 UTC positions)	nothing	nothing
15d	GTACS Air Control Squadron (CRC/CRE)	lowest percent from TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of combat mission ready personnel	percent of maintenance personnel who have completed all of the training for their duty position	percent of personnel who have completed mobility training	percent of personnel who have completed weapons qualifications	percent of personnel who have completed CBR training
15e	space warning unit	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.					
15f	space surveillance unit						
15g	space operations unit						
15h	space launch unit						
15i	space command and control unit						
15j	space range unit						
15k	space mobile command and control unit						

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
15l	space mobile warning unit	lowest percent mission ready and available crews	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
16	base trans-por-tation unit	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2	percent of personnel hazardous cargo certifier trained. MAJCOMs will specify number required. count personnel as trained if they received initial or refresher training within authorized time limit	percent of personnel combat essential vehicle certified. MAJCOMs will specify number required. Count personnel as trained if they meet requirements in AFI 24-301. Vehicles as listed in table 5.16	nothing	nothing	nothing
17	mission support units (PERSCO)	lowest percent from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent job proficiency trained. Divide number with all training required for their duty position by total personnel required to be trained	percent mobility trained. Divide number with chemical warfare defense training and weapons qualification by number required to be trained	percent of trained MANPER-B operators. Divide number trained by number required to be trained.	nothing	nothing
18	contracting unit with a mobility mission	percent of personnel APDP level II certified	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
19	combat control units	lowest percent from subarea TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of personnel current in assault zone operations	percent of personnel current in employment operation	percent of personnel current in weapons qualification	percent of personnel in air traffic control operations	percent of personnel in command, control, and communi-cation (C3) operations

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
20	special tactics units	lowest percent of subareas TRSA1 through TRSA4	percent of personnel current in Austere Airfield Operations	percent of personnel current in SAR/CSAR personnel recovery and evacuation	percent of personnel current in employed operations	lowest percent of personnel current in fire control skills/ SOTAC qualification	nothing
21	CI/SpI (AFOSI) units	lowest percent of TRSA1 through TRSA4	lowest percent of and converted percentage of special agents who have completed the CIF POC Course	percent of personnel qualified in all required weapons	percent of total personnel subject to deploy fully trained according to AFI 10-403	percent of total personnel identified to deploy fully trained according to AFI 10-403	nothing
22a	weather unit	lowest percent of subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of mobility trained personnel IAW AFI 10-403 paragraphs 2.5 and 5.2.	percent of weather equipment trained personnel as required by the DOC (If suitable equipment substitutions are being used (IAW table 4.1) percent of weather equipment trained personnel will include training on the equipment substitutions and not the equipment substituted for).	percent of weather mission trained personnel as required by the DOC. (See Note 4)	nothing	nothing

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
22b	space weather unit	lowest percent of subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of assigned operations personnel who have completed all training for their duty position	percent of assigned computers personnel who have completed all training for their duty position	percent of assigned maintenance personnel who have completed all training for their duty position	nothing	nothing
23a	air mobility control unit (AMCF/ ALCS/ ALCF)	lowest percent from reported subareas TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of qualified personnel IAW AMCI 10-202	percent of personnel in all required weapons. Personnel qualified in only one type of weapon will be counted as half	percent of personnel trained in chemical warfare	percent of 1AX71 MST qualified	nothing
23b	air mobility control unit (AMS)	lowest percent of TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of personnel duty position qualified.			percent of personnel aerial port qualified	percent of personnel maintenace qualified
23c	air mobility support units	lowest percent of TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 10K and/or 10K All-Terrain Forklifts. Use Table 6.5. Next calculate percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 25K, 40K, and/or 60K aircraft loaders. Use table 6.6. Report the lowest of the two in TRSA1	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained to assemble, operate, and disassemble wide-body aircraft loaders. Use 6.7	percent trained TALCE CADRE personnel according to AMCI 10-201, Vol 4; commander may upgrade T-level if personnel in training meet minimum requirements but have not been upgraded due to unusual circumstances	percent of CADRE personnel MST qualified	percent of SEI qualified maint-en-ance personnel
23d	air mobility operations units (AMOS)	lowest percent of TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of qualified personnel IAW AMCI 10-202, Vol 3.	Percent of personnel in all required weapons. Personnel qualified in only one type of weapon will be counted as half	percent of personnel trained in chemical warfare	nothing	nothing
24a	operations support squadron (OSS)	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance					
24b	space OSS	Contact AFSPC for the appropriate guidance.					
25	Bare Base	refer to DOC statement and MAJCOM supplement for guidance					

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit	**Then calculate and report these percentages:**					
	is a(n)	**TRUTC**	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
26	Air Logistics Center Engineer Element	percentage of required aircraft battle damage repair training (note 5)	nothing				

NOTES:

1. Report based on the combined total percentage of NCC personnel who've completed the training as specified. However, if any of the following six categories are more than one T-level different from the combined average, report the lowest level of those categories.

a. Network Manager (includes Internet Services Technician and Infrastructure Technician crew positions)

b. Network Administrator (includes Messaging Technician, Application Services Technician, and Configuration Manager crew positions)

c. Help Desk Technician

d. Information Protection Operator (includes Boundary Protection Specialist, Intrusion Detection Specialist, and Vulnerability Assessment Specialist crew positions)

e. Workgroup Manager

f. Functional System Administrator

2. Report based on the combined total percentage of NOSC personnel who've completed the training as specified. However, if any of the following four categories are more than one T-level different from the combined average, report the lowest level of those categories.

a. Crew Commander

b. Enterprise Controller

c. Event Manager

d. Network Defense Controller

3. * BMC, CMR and SPECAP subcategories apply only to Rule 1, Combat Air Forces.

4. For those units assigned combat camera and/or visual information mobility UTCs, include completion of the Combat Camera Contingency Support Operations Course every 36 months as mandatory training.

5. All AFRC personnel (critical and non-critical) will attend an approved AFSVA Prime RIBS certification program within 36 months. Members assigned to AFRC specialty UTCs will attend an AFSVA Prime RIBS certification program once and will complete an annual Post Mortuary Training Course.

6. Weather training is defined as those weather tasks identified in the mission tasking narrative of the SORTS DOC Statement.

7. Training must include a command approved ABDR engineer course, ABDR general assessor course, ABDR technical course, and support at least one combat logistics support squadron (CLSS) field exercise (Hardstand) as an engineer.

Table 6.8. Aerial Port Squadrons, Aerial Port Flights, Aerial Port Mobility Flights, Air Mobility Support Squadrons, Military Airlift Support Squadrons, AFMC Air Terminals-Converting Calculated Percentage of Forklift Qualified Personnel into a Reported Training Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	A	B
	If dividing the number of 10K and/or 10K all-terrain forklift qualified AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained by number of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel assigned gives a percentage in the range from	**then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 1) in label TRSA1 report**
1	100	100
2	88 to 99	98
3	76 to 87	93
4	64 to 75	88
5	52 to 63	87
6	38 to 51	85
7	36 to 37	84
8	35	80
9	34	73
10	33	70
11	31 to 32	69
12	29 to 30	63
13	26 to 28	55
14	25	54
15	19 to 24	44
16	14 to 18	34
17	9 to 13	24
18	4 to 8	14
19	0 to 3	0

NOTE:

For units with aerial delivery support branches besides aerial port squadron branches, calculate separate training percentages for each branch. Separate personnel into aerial support squadron and aerial delivery support squadrons, then select the lowest percentage as the training percentage (TRSA1).

Table 6.9. Aerial Port Squadrons, Aerial Port Flights, Aerial Port Mobility Flights, Air Mobility Support Squadrons, Military Airlift Support Squadrons, AFMC Air Terminals-Converting Calculated Percentage of Loader Qualified Personnel into a Reported Training Percentage. (See Note)

RULE	A	B
	If dividing the number of 25K and 40K and/or 60K aircraft loader qualified AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained by number of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel assigned gives a percentage in the range from	**then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 1) in label TRSA1 report**
1	100	100
2	86 to 99	98
3	72 to 85	93
4	58 to 71	88
5	44 to 57	87
6	28 to 43	85
7	26 to 27	84
8	25	80
9	24	73
10	23	70
11	21 to 22	69
12	19 to 20	63
13	16 to 18	55
14	15	54
15	12 to 14	44
16	9 to 11	34
17	6 to 8	24
18	1 to 5	14
19	0	0

NOTES: For units with both aerial delivery support branches and aerial port squadron branches, calculate separate training percentages for each branch. Separate personnel into aerial support squadron and aerial delivery support branch portions and count them for only one portion. Use table 6.7 to calculate the percentage for aerial delivery support squadrons, then select the lowest percentage as the training percentage (TRSA2).

Table 6.10. Aerial Port Squadrons, Aerial Port Flights, Aerial Port Mobility Flights, Air Mobility Support Squadrons, Military Airlift Support Squadrons, AFMC Air Terminals-Converting Calculated Percentage of Loader Qualified Personnel into a Reported Training Percentage. (See Notes)

RULE	A	B	C
	If the number of types of wide-body loaders assigned to the unit is at least	**and the number of personnel qualified (see note 1) to operate, assemble, and disassemble each loader is at least**	**then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 2) in TRSA 3 report**
1	2	11	100
2		10	98
3		9	93
4		8	88
5		7	87
6		6	85
7		5	84
8		4	70
9		3	69
10		2	54
11		1	34
12		0	0
13	1	6	100
14		5	93
15		4	87
16		3	84
17		2	69
18		1	34
19		0	0

NOTES:

1. Count personnel as trained if they are qualified to assemble, operate, and disassemble each type of loader assigned to their home station as required by MAJCOM technical data.

2. Air Force Reserve units do not calculate or report this percentage.

Table 6.11. Maintenance SEI Qualified Personnel-Calculating Training Percentage.

RULE	A Maintenance SEI Qualified Percentage	B SEI Training T-level
1	42-100	T-1
2	37-41	T-2
3	32-36	T-3
4	0-31	T-4

Table 6.12. Fuels SEI Qualified Personnel-Calculating Training Percentage (Method C, Option 1 Only).

RULE	A Maintenance SEI Qualified Percentage	B SEI Training T-level
1	80 to 100	T-1
2	60 to 79	T-2
3	41 to 59	T-3
4	0-40	T-4

NOTE:

Use either calculated percentage or calculations from **Table 6.1.** For small units and ARC forces, use table 6.1 to calculate percentage, then apply percentage to**Table 6.2.**

MARVIN R. ESMOND, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Air and Space Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

CJCSI 3401.02, *Global Status of Resources and Training System*

AFPD 10-2, *Air Force Readiness*

AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*

Executive Order (EO) 12958, *Classified National Security Information*

Joint Pub 1-03.3, *Joint Reporting Structure Status of Resources and Training System (to be replaced by CJCSM 3150.02)*

CJCSI 5714.01, *Release Procedures For Joint Staff And Joint Papers And Information*

DOD Directive 5400.4, *Provision of Information to the Congress*

AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*

AFI 23-226, *Chemical War Defense Equipment (CWDE) Consolidated Mobility Bag Management*

AFI 32-4001, *Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations*

AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost And Planning Factors*

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*

AFI 10-214, *Air Force Prime RIBS Program.*

AFI 10-209, *RED HORSE Program*

AFJMAN 24-204, *Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments*

AFI 24-301, *Vehicle Operations.*

AFI 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program*

AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training.*

AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*

AFI 21-104, *SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED GAS TURBINE ENGINES*

AFI 65-503, *US AIR FORCE COST AND PLANNING FACTORS*

AFI 36-2225, *Security Forces Training and Quality Control Programs*

AFI 31-301, Air Base Defense

AFI 13-1 SAOC Vol 3, *OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES—AERO SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER*

AFI 33-115 V1, *NETWORK MANAGEMENT*

AFI 31-115V2, *LICENSING NETWORK USERS AND CERTIFYING NETWORK PROFESSIONALS*

AFDIR 37-135, *Air Force Directory*

AFI 10-101, *Format and Content of Mission Directives*

AFI 38-101, *Organization Policy and Guidance*

AFI 34-501, *Mortuary Affairs Program*

AFPD 38-5, *UNIT DESIGNATIONS*

Terms

Administrative Control (ADCON)—Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.

Alert Mission—The mission wherein trained operational crews maintain a combat-ready mission or weapon system in readiness to perform the unit's mission(s) within designated reaction time in conjunction with planned application of other forces.

Allocation—The process to identify the applicable resources a direct support unit provides to one or more measured units.

Allowance Standard (AS)—An equipment allowance document that prescribes basic allowances for organizational equipment, and provides the control to develop, revise, or change equipment authorization inventory data.

Apportion (Planning)—The resource made available to the commander of a unified command for deliberate planning. Apportioned resources are used in the development of operations plans and may be more or less than those allocated for execution planning or actual execution.

Apportionment (Air)—The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations and/or geographic areas for a given period of time.

Assigned Aircraft—Aircraft allocated to a unit by serial number on an assignment order according to aerospace vehicle distribution directives.

Assigned Crews —The number of personnel who have signed into the measured unit and who are or who will become part of a primary duty crew. The squadron commander and operations officer can be counted as assigned for C-level reporting but not for crews formed as reported in the MEQLOCN set.

Available Equipment—Equipment availability depends on unit mission according to the following:

1. Units with a generation mission may count possessed equipment on temporary deployment as available if the equipment can be returned to the measured unit and prepared for employment within the unit's response time.
2. Units with a mobility mission may count possessed equipment as available regardless of location if it can be configured and packaged for deployment within the unit's response time.

Backup Aerospace Inventory (BAI)—Aircraft over and above the primary aircraft inventory (PAI) to permit scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, modifications, and inspections and repair without reduction of aircraft available for the operational mission.

Basic Mission Capable (BMC)—The status of a crew who has satisfactorily completed Initial Qualification Training (IQT) prescribed to be fully qualified to perform the basic unit operational missions but does not maintain CMR status.

Category Levels (C-Levels)—A five-point scale showing the degree to which a unit meets standards within the four measured areas.

Combat Air Forces (CAF)—Air Force units designed to and usually tasked to employ ordinance on targets. These units include: Fighter, Bomber, and Missile (ICBM), and Special Operations. Commands that are members of the CAF are: ACC, AETC, AFRC, AFSOC, AFSPC, ANG, PACAF, and USAFE.

Combat Forces—Those forces whose primary mission(s) are to participate in combat.

Combat Essential Equipment—Combat essential equipment is one of two major categories of equipment in SORTS. It includes the primary weapon systems or service-designated items of equipment assigned to a unit to undertake its specified wartime mission.

Combat Mission Ready (CMR)—The status of a crew member who has satisfactorily completed MQT prescribed to be fully qualified to perform the basic unit operational missions and maintains qualification and proficiency in these missions.

Combat Service Support Elements—Those forces whose primary missions are to provide service support to the combat forces and that are a part or prepared to become a part, of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations e.g., chaplain, contracting, etc.).

Combat Support Elements—Those forces whose primary missions are to provide combat support to the combat forces and that are a part or prepared to become a part, of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations (e.g., munitions, maintenance, intelligence, weather, medical, communications, etc.).

Combat Units—Those military forces that are expected to be offensively employed to fire weapons, conduct reconnaissance, or engage in other operational activity directly related to combat and are likely to receive hostile fire.

Commander's—Assessment The commander's evaluation of the data presented through SORTS measurement, the information available to him/her outside the measurement system that impacts his/her ability to undertake the designed mission, and his judgment of which C-level best represents the actual readiness of his/her unit to undertake the mission for which it was organized or designed.

Command Reporting Organization—(CRO) The MAJCOM agency that has direct responsibility for SORTS.

Command, Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence Sys—tems (C4I) Integrated systems of doctrine, procedures, organizational structures, personnel, equipment, facilities, and communications designed to support a commander's exercise of command and control, through all phases of the operational continuum.

Composite reports —SORTS reports constructed from data collected and reported by subordinate units in their individual unit SORTS reports. While not allowed for units when reporting at an Overall C-level (double counting), secondary and tertiary mission SORTS reports (suboverall C-levels) may be composite reports using data reported on at least an Overall C-level by subordinate units.

Contingency Operation/Mobility Planning And Execution System (COM—PES) The Air Force standard automated data processing subsystem of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), which is used by operations, logistics, and manpower/personnel planners at all command levels, to develop and maintain force packages and task requirements for operation plan Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data.

Control Air Force Specialty Code (CAFSC)—This code is used as a management tool to make airman assignments, to assist in determining training requirements, and to consider individuals for promotion.

Critical Air Force Specialty Code—An AFSC identified as essential to the launch, recovery, or turn around of a unit's weapon system, or the direct accomplishment of the unit's specified wartime mission.

Critical Personnel—Officers who have a critical Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) as their duty or primary AFSC and airmen who have a critical AFSC as their control or primary AFSC.

Deployable—Resources sourced to an OPlan, CONPLAN, SIOP, or WMP in a SORTS DOC Statement.

Deploy/Deployment—To relocate a unit, or an element thereof, to a desired area of operations or to a staging area. Deployment will be accomplished with all required personnel and equipment. Deployment begins when the first aircraft, personnel, or item of equipment leaves the home base. The force is deployed when the last component of the unit has arrived.

Deployed (for SORTS Assessment)—These resources are not currently at home station by reason of execution of a properly authorized movement order or Joint deployment order. Additionally, not recallable by a commander's Leave and TDY recall message. Normally, deployment in support of training exercises or Joint exercises would not preclude recall or release of forces by the exercising commander.

Designed Operational Capability (DOC)—A summary of a units mission and resources for which it has been organized, designed, and equipped.

Desire List—An inquiry product run by the Military Personnel Flight (MPF) to reflect a listing of levies tasked to a unit, and the unit personnel currently eligible to fill the requirements. The Desire List is a flexible product in that various personnel aspects can be queried.

Direct Support Units—Military organizations whose resources are measured in SORTS but are reported under the unit identification code (UIC) of another unit (e.g., aircraft maintenance, pararescue, etc.). They are also called resource units.

Dyna-METRIC Microcomputer Analysis System (DMAS)—DMAS is a PC based spares capability assessment program similar to WSMIS-SAM. On hand spare parts data is gathered at the unit level and the assessment process is done locally vice central processing provided by WSMIS-SAM.

Element—the nomenclature used to account for manpower authorizations and to identify Air Force personnel on duty with agencies outside the Air Force. Although not a unit for organizational purposes, an element may function as a unit if so designated and a commissioned officer eligible to command either assumes command or is appointed on orders as commander.

Employment—Employment involves the tactical use of aircraft in a desired area of operation. In airlift operations it is the movement of forces into or within a combat zone or objective area, usually in the assault phase. Also, it is the strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces and materiel in an area or theater of operations.

Equipment—In logistics, all non-expendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization.

Equipment and Supplies On-Hand—Equipment that is possessed by the unit. When equipment is measured in the equipment and supplies on-hand measured resource area and equipment condition is not measured for that asset, it must be operationally ready to deploy/employ for the unit assigned mission.

Equipment Condition—The status of an item of equipment in the possession of an operating unit that indicates it is capable of fulfilling its intended mission and in a system configuration that offers a high assurance of an effective, reliable, and safe performance.

Extended Active Duty (EAD)—A tour of active duty (normally more than 90 days) by a member of the Air Reserve Components (ARC). Strength accountability for persons on EAD changes from ARC to the active forces. Members do not receive credit for active duty training and active duty in a service academy or armed forces preparatory school.

Force Protection—Security program designed to protect soldiers, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs.

Functional Area Manager (FAM)—The FAM is the individual responsible for the management and planning of all personnel and equipment within a specific functional area to support wartime and peacetime contingencies.

Generation Mission—A wartime mission for which the measured unit will normally generate and employ from its peacetime home station. Does not include the SIOP mission.

GSORTS—Global Status of Resources and Training System is the Joint version of the SORTS system. For most Air Force purposes, it is synonymous with SORTS. GSORTS is also used to refer to the Global Command and Control System tools for manipulation and retrieval of SORTS data in the database.

In-place Generation—Performing all mission functions (employment) from the Home location, including aircraft generation and launch, and security forces units. Does not include the SIOP mission.

In-place Readiness Spares Package (IRSP)—Spares and repair parts intended for use as base support for units that plan to operate in-place during wartime considering the available maintenance capability. IRSP represents the difference between the primary operating stock levels expected to be available to the unit in wartime and its total wartime requirement.

Logistics Detail (LOGDET)—The specific material identified for deployment within the UTC.

Logistic Force Packaging Subsystem (LOGFOR)—This MEFPAK component which contains UTC LOGDET data and serves as a database for OPLAN development and execution.

Major Equipment—Combat essential equipment that is key to a unit's capabilities as defined in its authorization documents and central to its ability to undertake its mission (e.g. an F-16 to an F-16 squadron or transportable communications equipment to a combat communications squadron).

Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System (MEFPAK)—A data system designed to support contingency and general war planning with predefined standardized manpower and equipment force packages. MEFPAK, which operates in the command and control environment, is composed of two subsystems: the Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR) and the Logistics Force Packaging System (LOGFOR).

Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR)—The MEFPAK component which provides:

The title of the unit or force element and its unique Joint Chiefs of Staff unit type code.

The capability statement containing the definition of unit capability.

The manpower detail by function, grade (officers only), and Air Force specialty code required to meet the defined capability.

Measured Units—Air Force active duty, Reserve, and Air National Guard units that are registered in SORTS with a unit descriptor code (UDC) which identifies the unit as combat, combat support, or combat service support.

Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP)—A short paragraph associated with each UTC that describes significant employment information. The MISCAP briefly explains mission capability, and states the types of bases to which a unit can be deployed (i.e., bare base, standby deployment base, or limited operating base).

Mission Qualification Training (MQT)—Training required to achieve a basic level of competence in a unit's primary tasked mission; a prerequisite for CMR and BMC status.

Mission Ready and Available (MRA) Aircraft—MRA aircraft have operational full system list (FSL) or basic system list (BSL) items for the stated mission and are available within the response time. The aircraft are configured with required suspension equipment, weapons are uploaded, servicing is completed, and pre-flights are done. The major command determines which list will be used, which items are required, and the aircraft configuration.

Mission Ready and Available Crews—Primary duty crews who are mission ready and available to undertake the unit's specified wartime tasking. Crew availability is determined by the measured unit commander.

Mission Ready and Available Equipment—Equipment that is available and in condition to perform the functions for which designed within the response time.

Mission—Set Any grouping of missions (EXAMPLE: All missions for which an organization is organized or designed; chemical biological defense; conventional, nuclear; engagement, peace-keeping/ peace-making; etc.).

Mobility Mission—: A wartime mission for which the measured unit will normally mobilize and deploy to another area of operation prior to employment.

Mobility Readiness Spares Package (MRSP)—An air transportable package of war reserve materiel spares, repair parts, and related maintenance supplies required to support planned wartime or contingency operations of a weapon or support system for a specified period of time pending re-supply. MRSP may support aircraft, vehicles, communications systems, and other systems as appropriate.

Notional Tasking—The condition of being prepared to execute a mission set against a planned requirement that is in fact not tasked, but representative of a probable task in contingency or deliberate planning actions. Units sourced to the Air Force War and Mobilization Plan against apportioned requirements that are not currently tasked to any OPLAN, CONPLAN, or SIOP are notionally tasked to be able to deliver their Designed Operational Capability within their response time if allocated to a crisis or sourced to a TPFDD.

Operational Control (OPCON)—Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in Combatant Command (command authority) and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission.

Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally this authority is exercised through the Service component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

Operating Location (OL)—Part of a unit that is geographically separated from its parent unit. It is used to account for personnel by location. Personnel remain assigned to the parent unit so the command supervision or other features provided by a detachment are not needed. An OL has none of the administrative attributes of a unit.

Attachment 2

DESIGNED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (DOC) STATEMENT DEVELOPMENT

A2.1. Designed Operational Capability Statements. A SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) identifies a measured unit and reflects the unit's wartime mission(s). Its purpose is to provide a summary of the mission for which a unit is organized or designed (or equipped, when tasked). The SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) is a *hard copy* management tool used to describe a unit's mission and provides details for its SORTS measurement criteria. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are not used as a tasking source. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) list resources and training requirements based on War and Mobilization Plans (WMP) 1, 3, and 5, command instructions, OPLANS, CONPLANS, and other Air Force or MAJCOM directives. All reporting units are provided a primary SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) that is designed to assist them to report C-level status to satisfy JCS SORTS requirements. Additionally, units may be provided other subordinate missions on the AF Form 723 by the MAJCOM to satisfy unique requirements. See Chapter 1 for policy on writing SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

A2.1.1. Sections of the SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). A unit SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) is divided into six sections: Unit Identification, Mission Identification, Measured Resources Areas (MRA), Amplifying Notes, Gaining Command list, and Coordination/Review.

A2.1.1.1. Section I, *Unit Identification,* includes the measured unit abbreviated name (ANAME), home location, a representative UTC, and the six character Unit Identification Code (UIC). This section also includes the DOC Mission Title, DOC identifier (DOCID), and geographic location (GEOLOC).

A2.1.1.2. Section II, *Mission Identification*, includes a mission tasking narrative and mission specifics (i.e., response time and source, aircraft and missile mission-design-series (MDS), planning UTCs the unit is required to support for the unit wartime mission(s), direct support units' UICs, ANAME, and OPLAN(s) to which the unit is sourced to support). For weapon system with a range of sortie rates and duration listed in the WMP-5, specify the single sortie rate and duration highlighted for planning purposes as the wartime flying scenario for SORTS in a unit SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723), Section II, Part B.

A2.1.1.3. Section III, Measured Resource Areas (MRA), will include the required measured resource areas.

A2.1.1.3.1. Section IIIA, Personnel. FAMs will determine if the Total Personnel measured resource area is determined using the UMD or only UTCs IAW paragraph 3.1. Additionally, they provide packets for packet methodology of measuring Critical Personnel (included in table 3.4). Use of the packet methodology can allow shortfalls to be more visible within SORTS.

A2.1.1.3.2. Section IIIB, Equipment and Supplies on Hand. The Equipment and Supplies on Hand MRA section lists the combat essential and/or support equipment and supplies that the unit is required to measure in SORTS. FAMs may use a packet methodology for measuring equipment and supplies on hand when included as subarea measurements (ESSAs) in tables listed in chapter 4. Use of the packet methodology allows shortfalls to be more visible within SORTS. This section also includes space for additional remarks.

A2.1.1.3.3. Section IIIC, Equipment Condition. The Equipment Condition MRA section lists the combat and/or support equipment the unit is required to measure and report in SORTS. FAMs may use a packet methodology to measure equipment condition when included as sub-area measurements (ERSAs) in tables in chapter 5. Use of the packet methodology allows shortfalls to be more visible within SORTS. This section also includes space for additional remarks.

A2.1.1.3.4. Section IIID, Training. Air Force units use either Training Method B or C. Training Method C is comprised of two options, Option 1 and 2. Option 1 is used to report unit training. All Active, Reserve, and National Guard units with a CAF mission will use Option 2 to support the Ready Aircrew Program. Method B is used by aviation units outside the Combat Air Force (CAF). This section also includes space for additional remarks.

A2.1.1.4. Section IV of the SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) provides space for amplifying notes. Amplifying notes further guide unit SORTS monitors and commanders in understanding the scope of the desired SORTS report and additional details required accomplishing the report.

A2.1.1.5. Section V, Gaining Commands. Lists initial Air Force gaining commands if the unit is to be under OPCON of another command after mobilization.

A2.1.1.6. Section VI, Coordination and Review. Coordination blocks will be used for initial SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) issue to capture interested parties' concurrence and the review blocks for annual review.

A2.2. Units Required To Have A SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). Not every unit in the Air Force is required to have a SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). Units tasked against an OPLAN, Concept Plans, Single Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP), Service Tasking Documents, War and Mobilization Plan (WMP), or other tasking documents whether currently in plans or available to be included in these plans, require a SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). Provisional or task organized units will be provided SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723)s when they are required to report. Aircraft/Non-Aircraft-Combat units or separately deployable detachments listed in table A2.1 must possess a valid SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). Aircraft-Combat Support Elements listed in table A2.2 and Non-aircraft-Combat Support Elements listed in table A2.3 must possess a valid SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). Last, Combat Support Elements listed in table A2.4 must possess a valid SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

A2.2.1. Permanently separated detachments planning to be geographically separated from their parent unit will act as measured units and report their own C-level data. These units will have an independent PAS code. Operating Locations (OL A, etc.) will be included in the SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) and SORTS report of their parent unit when appropriate.

A2.2.2. Training units with an assigned current status and activity code of TU (an organization with the assigned mission of training other organizations/individuals) do not require a SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). When these unit resources are likely to be tasked in wartime, consideration should be given to providing SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723)s and authorizing the unit to report C-5 overall.

A2.3. Single and Multiple SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723)s. Most units will have only one SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) called the primary mission SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). The primary mission SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) encompasses all missions for which the unit is organized or designed (primary mission). MAJCOMs may elect to have units report on parts of the overall mission set. If the parts of a unit's total wartime mission are significantly distinct, the parent MAJCOM may elect to produce multiple SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) for that unit. Any major part of the overall mission (mobility, generation, nuclear, conventional, etc.) will be a secondary mission and be described on a secondary mission SORTS DOC Statement. Any subordinate portion (UTC, section, flight, etc.) will be a tertiary mission and be described on a tertiary mission SORTS DOC Statement. Units should not use the SORTS mission rank ordering to prioritize training or resource allocation requirements. Do this only when directed by the MAJCOM through the planning process.

A2.3.1. Procedures for secondary or tertiary mission SORTS DOC Statement development and approval are the same as the unit's primary wartime mission SORTS DOC Statement.

A2.3.2. Some resource area P, S, R or T-levels may be the same for secondary or tertiary missions as for primary mission resource area Levels. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) must include enough information on how to measure resources that it is clearly understood.

A2.3.3. Some units have several missions (survive to operate, OPSEC/COMSEC, Buddy care, etc.) contained within the primary mission. The capability exists to measure these as elements of the primary mission. These ancillary missions of the primary mission are not secondary or tertiary wartime missions. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are not normally required for these ancillary missions.

A2.4. Source References for SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). The following are examples of references, information, data, and source documents for SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723):

A2.4.1. SORTS Files are record files for units and contain the following information:

A2.4.1.1. The Unit Basic Identity Data Elements (BIDE). Several fields in the SORTS BIDE set contain information which may be used to update the unit SORTS DOC statement.

A2.4.1.2. The Unit Identification Code (UIC) is the six-character code that identifies the unit. It is created by adding the letter F to the front and the number zero to the end of the last four characters of a unit's PAS code. Subordinate organizations to the PAS code holding unit may be registered in SORTS using the "parent" unit's PAS. Adding F to the front and a unique letter or number at the end (A, B, 1, 2, etc.). Provisional units may be registered by replacing the F with an H and the character following that reflects it relationship to the parent.

A2.4.1.3. The UTC in Section I of the SORTS DOC Statement is the five character code from the unit's registration (BIDE). This UTC should be selected from the UTCs tasked to the unit or a Deployment Indicator (DEPID) 9 non-deployable UTC that best reflects the unit mission (3FXXX for a fighter unit, QFXXX for security force units, etc.)

A2.4.1.4. The Unit Abbreviated Name (ANAME) is the standardized unit abbreviation from the AFDIR 37-135, *Air Force Directory* where available and a unit designation (number).

A2.4.2. USAF and MAJCOM Functional Manager Tasking Documents may be used to obtain specific information on tasks and UTC configurations.

A2.4.3. *USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 3,* is divided into three parts. Part 1, *Combat Forces,* contains information on aircraft availability and apportionment, MDS, primary mission aircraft inventory (PMAI), and UTC tasks. Part 2, *Support Forces,* lists availability and apportionment of support forces. Part 3, *Unit Type Codes,* lists UTC mission capability statements (MISCAP).

A2.4.4. *USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 5,* describes basic planning factors and data used for aircraft sortie and flying hour data.

A2.4.5. A current manpower detail listing (MP-4 report) from a standard MANFOR retrieval may be used to determine current manpower and critical AFSC configurations for tasked UTCs.

A2.4.6. A current Time-Phased Force and Deployment List (TPFDL) can be used to list tasks in various plans.

A2.4.7. Refer to table A2.5 for Air Force Instruction references for SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

A2.4.8. *USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 1, Annex F* lists Medical unit response times.

A2.5. SORTS DOC Statement Preparation.

A2.5.1. HQ USAF/XOOA will:

A2.5.1.1. Send a copy of initial SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) to functional offices of primary responsibility for coordination.

A2.5.1.2. Keep a master file of all initial and reviewed SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

A2.5.1.3. HQ USAF/XOO reserves the right to challenge any SORTS DOC Statement.

A2.5.2. MAJCOMs, ANG, and FOA/DRU will:

A2.5.2.1. Develop, coordinate, and approve unit SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). All MAJCOMs, ANG, and FOA/DRU will develop, coordinate, and approve the AF Form 723, *SORTS DOC Statement,* using prepared system software, MS Word Template, Delrina PerformPro, or MS Access. If the AF Form 723 is not used, coordinate with HQ USAF/XOOA and insure alternate methods provide all information on the AF Form 723, Sections I through VI.

A2.5.2.1.1. AFRC and NGB must coordinate proposed SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) with initial gaining command (e.g., ACC, AMC, AFSOC, AFSPC, and PACAF).

A2.5.2.1.2. AFRC and ANG will suspense gaining MAJCOM DOs/XOs with a date 45 days after gaining MAJCOM receipt of the draft SORTS DOC Statement. If no response is received by the suspense date, then AFRC or ANG will assume MAJCOM concurrence on the SORTS DOC Statement as written.

A2.5.2.2. Submit one copy of each unit SORTS DOC Statement to HQ USAF/XOOA as an attachment to electronic-mail (e-mail) (preferred), or via AUTODIN message. Coordinate with HQ USAF/XOOA for points of contact and addresses. If e-mail is not possible, coordinate with HQ USAF/XOOA on alternate means to submit the unit's SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

A2.5.2.3. Send the approved DOC statement to the SRO.

A2.5.2.4. Submit requests for new DOCIDs not listed in table A2.6, to HQ USAF/XOOA at least 30 calendar days prior to the programmed effective date. This will provide adequate time to update computer programs.

A2.5.2.5. Maintain a copy of all unit SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) under their command.

A2.5.3. Measured units and subordinate reporting organizations will:

A2.5.3.1. Maintain a copy of the unit's SORTS DOC Statement.

A2.5.3.2. Make sure the unit commander reviews the SORTS DOC Statement as required.

A2.6. SORTS DOC Statement Annual Review. FAMs will review their respective SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) on an annual basis and prior to the statement anniversary date. If there are any changes, FAMs must submit a new SORTS DOC Statement to the local SORTS office for processing in accordance with paragraph A2.5. Each MAJCOM, ANG, FOA and DRU will ensure HQ USAF/XOOA, all interested MAJCOMs, and reporting units receive a SORTS DOC Statement annual review document that lists the unit UIC, ANAME, location, and DOCID. Discrepancies should be addressed to the SORTS office that initiated the review. All SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723), other than initial statements, must have a current review date (less than one year old). Each MAJCOM, ANG, FOA and DRU SORTS office will be responsible for tracking annual reviews and notifying FAMs when an annual review is due.

A2.7. SORTS DOC Statement Unit Tasking Changes. As a norm, SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) must be revised at least 30 days prior to any significant change in unit tasking to include, but not be limited to, changes in types of major equipment, unit mission, or unit response time.

A2.7.1. MAJCOMs, ANG, FOA, and DRU develop and coordinate changes to the unit SORTS DOC Statement. All MAJCOMs, ANG, and FOA/DRU will complete the AF Form 723. If the AF Form 723 is not used, coordinate with HQ USAF/XOOA and provide all information from the AF Form 723, Sections I through IV.

A2.7.1.1. AFRC and NGB must coordinate proposed changes to SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) with initial gaining command (e.g., ACC, AMC, AFSOC, AFSPC, and PACAF).

A2.7.2. Submit one copy of each unit's changed SORTS DOC Statement to HQ USAF/XOOA as an attachment to electronic mail (email), or AUTODIN message. Coordinate with HQ USAF/XOOA for points of contact and addresses. If e-mail is not possible, coordinate with HQ USAF/XOOA for an alternate means to submit the unit's changed SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

A2.7.3. Accomplish actions listed from paragraph A2.5.2.3 through A2.5.3.2.

A2.8. SORTS DOC Statement Instructions: Reference figures A2.1 through A2.4 for sample SORTS DOC Statement. SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) will normally be classified according to derivative classification guidance.

A2.8.1. Part I, Unit Identification.

A2.8.1.1. Measured Unit. Use the abbreviated name from SORTS BIDE set, ANAME field, that is paired to the UIC entry.

A2.8.1.2. Home Location. Use the home geographic name and country or state code from the GEONA (geographic name) and CRTCD (country code) fields in the GEOFILE (JOPES reference file).

A2.8.1.3. Unit Type Code. 1) Use the Deployment Indicator (DEPID) Code 9 UTC from the UTC label in SORTS. This is a non-deployable, in-place UTC, assigned by HQ USAF and used by the JCS for categorization of the unit type or 2) use a UTC from the tasked set that is most representative of the unit mission.

A2.8.1.4. Unit Identification Code. Use the code from SORTS BIDE set, UIC field.

A2.8.1.5. DOC Mission Title. Select a long mission title from table A2.6 that best describes the unit mission. If no available long mission title adequately describes the unit, recommend a new one to HQ USAF/XOOA.

A2.8.1.6. GEOLOC. Use the code from SORTS in the label HOGEO (Home Geolocation).

A2.8.1.7. DOC Identifier (DOCID). Paired with the mission title entry, select the DOCID from table A2.6 that was chosen for the DOC mission title. For new titles, use the area letter and XX99 (e.g., SX99) as an interim DOCID. Request a new DOCID from HQ USAF/XOOA using the format in figure A2.9. Interim DOCIDs are valid for 90 days.

A2.8.1.7.1. Submit request for changes to DOCIDs not listed in table A2.6 to HQ USAF/XOOA at least 30 days calendar days prior to the programmed effective date to provide adequate time to update computer programs. tables in this instruction will follow with the next update cycle.

A2.8.1.8. DOC Number (DOCNR). Only the primary mission SORTS DOC Statement will use DOCNR 1. Major portions of the unit's mission, listed in secondary mission SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) will use DOCNR 2 through DOCNR 9. Subordinate portions of the unit's mission, listed in tertiary mission SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) will use DOCNR A through DOCNR J.

A2.8.1.9. Mission Rank. Select primary, secondary or tertiary according to paragraph A2.3.

A2.8.2. Part II, Mission Identification.

A2.8.2.1. A. Mission Tasking Narrative. Describe the unit's wartime mission in plain English using missions in AFDD 1-1. This is a summary of the mission capabilities the unit brings to the tasks for which it is designed. List major tasks and their purposes (e.g., provide rapid intra-theater mobility for all military forces) for each mission (JCS/AF) and any special mission capabilities the unit is organized or designed to provide. Special mission capabilities are included when they are essential for mission success.

A2.8.2.1.1. The most resource demanding OPLAN should be referenced if it is used as the basis for unit reporting.

A2.8.2.1.2. Address secondary missions, tertiary missions, additional, or special capabilities separately in the SORTS DOC Statement Section IV.

A2.8.2.2. B. Mission Specifics.

A2.8.2.2.1. Response Time. Enter the response time that the C-level is based on (from OPLAN, WMP-3, etc.). Enter the shortest time in hours (01 - 72 hours) by which all unit

resources are to be generated or prepared for deployment. Aircraft units response time source is the WMP-3, Part 1.

A2.8.2.2.1.1. Units with alert, generation, SIOP, or surveillance missions, use the *time required to employ* all tasked forces. For aircraft units, the response time source is WMP-3, Part 1.

A2.8.2.2.1.2. Units with a mobility mission use *the time to begin loading* of common user or organic lift before deployment (i.e., ready-to-load date at origin).

A2.8.2.2.1.3. Active duty and specifically identified *Reserve and Guard Security Force (SF) units must be able to deploy within 24 hours* after notification.

A2.8.2.2.1.4. Reserve and Guard units not specifically identified must be able to deploy within 72 hours of notification.

A2.8.2.2.1.5. Ensure response time for Reserve and Guard units includes 24 hours for mobilization or call-up plus time allocated for preparation once mobilized. SF units comply with attachment 2, paragraphs A2.8.2.2.1.3 and A2.8.2.2.1.4.

A2.8.2.2.1.6. When response times exceed 72 hours or a source reference does not exist, use the default time of 72 hours in accordance with JCS policy. Do not use this default time for other than SORTS reporting.

A2.8.2.2.2. Source. List the source for the response time. When the source reference does not exist, exceeds the default time, or if the default time was used, list “AFI 10-201”. Indicate the paragraph number of the source used within the provided brackets, e.g., [3.2.1.]. When "AFI 10-201" is listed as the source, reference the source document and paragraph number for the response time in part IV - Amplifying Notes.

A2.8.2.2.3. Mission-Design-Series (MDS). Use the WMP-3, Part 1 or USAF Program Document to enter the number and type of major equipment and PMAI. Do not include backup aerospace vehicle authorization (BAI). List the MDS for missiles (ICBMs).

A2.8.2.2.4. Sorties/Flying Hours (aircraft units only). Use sortie factors in WMP-5 to enter sortie rates and sorties duration, and rates the unit is required to perform, for its wartime mission(s).

A2.8.2.3. UTCs Required to Support. Enter the UTCs for force packages that the unit is expected to be able to simultaneously support and must include in C-level assessment. List the primary, most resource demanding UTCs recognizing that TPFDDs may use multiple sub-UTCs derived from a primary UTC.

A2.8.2.3.1. For alert, generation, SIOP, and surveillance missions, use the unit’s in-place UTC.

A2.8.2.3.2. For mobility missions, list standard, deployable UTCs for units assigned mobility missions. Since UTC detail is used for measuring/reporting SORTS, ensure UTC detail is complete.

A2.8.2.3.3. Use a combination of both deployable and in-place generation UTCs for combined generation and mobility missions. Functional managers are responsible for deconflicting the UTCs. Use remarks sections to illuminate how each tasking should be considered in

light of others that may conflict (i.e., assumptions in planning would exclude one or the other tasking like SIOP and conventional mobility).

A2.8.2.3.3.1. Units may be resourced to be able to provide combinations of UTCs that would in aggregate exceed their total assets, but they must not be committed through OPLANs beyond their authorized resource levels. UTC combinations that cannot be de-conflicted (i.e. SIOP/mobility) should be delineated on the AF Form 723, Section IV, Amplifying Notes. The assumptions on which a *dual* tasking lies must be provided or referenced. Commander assessments will be based on providing either/or combinations of resources, not all simultaneously in these cases. When the unit commander must assess specific resource combinations, they should be listed.

A2.8.2.3.4. If a unit shares a UTC tasking with another unit (split tasking), or is not required to support the entire UTC, place a hyphen (-) after the applicable UTC, and note the details in Part IIIA, Additional Notes. All units supporting the tasking will list the UTC in their SORTS DOC Statement. Each SORTS DOC Statement will list all of the units supporting the split UTC tasking.

A2.8.2.4. Direct Support Units UICs. Enter direct support unit UICs and ANAMEs.

A2.8.2.5. OPLANs (Optional). List those OPLANs and other documents that the unit is tasked to support. Identify plans by command and number (e.g., USCINCEUR OPLAN 4102). This will classify the SORTS DOC Statement IAW the OPLAN classification guidance. If no specific OPLAN is identified, enter Command Directed.

A2.8.3. Part III, Measured Resource Area

A2.8.3.1. Personnel Measured Area. Check the applicable box(es).

A2.8.3.1.1. Total. Place an X in this box to indicate total personnel is to be reported, regardless of UMD or UTC, along with critical personnel listed in table 3.4 and emergency essential DOD civilians.

A2.8.3.1.2. UMD and UTC. Alert, generation, combined generation and mobility, or surveillance units will place an X in the UMD box to tell the unit to use the wartime requirements described in the UMD. Missions with mobility only taskings will have an X placed in the UTC box to tell the unit to use manpower details of UTCs listed in Section IIC of the SORTS DOC Statement. Units with a combined generation and mobility mission will list the UMD as the source document. Intelligence units may use minimum essential manning lists (MEML) when it is matched by the UMD. The “civilians” block will have an X in it when US emergency essential DOD civilians are part of the unit’s wartime requirement. Add additional notes as required.

A2.8.3.1.3. Critical. Place an X in this box if the unit has critical AFSCs or packets listed in chapter 3, table 3.4. Critical personnel are those identified as essential to the launch, recovery, or turn around of a unit’s weapon system, or the direct accomplishment of the unit’s specified wartime mission. They are critical because their absence would materially effect the mission.

A2.8.3.1.4. Civilians. Place an X in this box when the unit has emergency essential DOD civilian requirements on UTC manpower details or coded emergency essential positions on the wartime UMD. This directs units to include DOD emergency essential civilian personnel requirements in C-level reporting but not personnel hired by host nation or contractors. Host

nation or contractor personnel resources should be considered in commander assessment when relevant.

A2.8.3.1.5. Additional Notes. Use this area to amplify other personnel measured area entries.

A2.8.3.1.5.1. Split UTC tasking details (i.e. UIC, AFSCs, number of requirements, etc.). Include adequate details for the unit known to have resources it provides for the split UTC tasking and which it measures in SORTS. Also include the names and locations of the other unit(s) supporting the split UTC taskings.

A2.8.3.2. Equipment and Supplies on Hand Measured Area. This area of the SORTS DOC Statement lists general types of combat essential (major) equipment and general categories of support equipment and supplies to be measured. For each subarea in a category, list equipment followed by the subarea label (e.g., vehicles (ESSA4)). If no subareas are used, use the EQSEE label for combat essential equipment and EQSSE for support equipment. Source document names can replace long lists. Add additional notes as needed.

A2.8.3.2.1. Combat Essential Equipment. Enter all equipment subareas from table 4.6, Column B and subarea equipment types from Table 4.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port, transportation, and mission support units will also use tables 4.9, 4.12. and 4.13.

A2.8.3.2.2. Support Equipment and Supplies. Enter all equipment subareas in table 4.6, Column C and subarea equipment types in table 4.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port units will also use table 4.10.

A2.8.3.2.2.1. Spare engines and MRSP/IRSP for Strategic airlift units will be reported by MAJCOM in their fleet report and will not be reported at the unit level. Units report nothing in fields ESSA1 and ESSA2.

A2.8.3.2.3. Additional Notes. Use this area to explain equipment and supplies on hand area entries to include:

A2.8.3.2.3.1. Spares assessment driver for aircraft units. Indicate Dyna-Metric Microcomputer Analysis System (DMAS), Weapon System Management Information System-Sustainability Assessment Module (WSMIS-SAM), or readiness spares package (RSP) fill rates. Continue to use DMAS unless your MAJCOM has authorized use of the WSMIS-SAM as an interim measure for reporting the spares subarea percentage. DMAS is the primary means of determining the spares subarea percentage followed by the WSMIS-SAM (if approved by MAJCOM and HQ USAF/XOOA), then RSP fill rate when directed by parent MAJCOM.

A2.8.3.2.3.2. All units with aircraft using DMAS derived percentages for spare assessment use sortie generation, driver code Y in the ARUSD label. Using WSMIS-SAM also use driver code Y. If using fill rates use driver code X in the ARUSD label. If DMAS is available and accurate, but assesses less than C-1, report the DMAS rate in the ARUSD remark. Use the DMAS as a commander's tool to assess the unit's overall C-level (if appropriate) and then report the DMAS sortie percentage, DMAS problem parts, and parts status in the ESSA1 remark. This is not applicable to ANG.

A2.8.3.3. Equipment Condition Measured Area. This area of the SORTS DOC Statement lists general types of combat essential (major) equipment and general categories of support equipment to be measured. Add additional notes as needed.

A2.8.3.3.1. Combat Essential Equipment. Enter all equipment subareas from table 5.5, Column B and subarea equipment types from table 5.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port, transportation, and mission support units will also use tables 5.15 through 5.17.

A2.8.3.3.2. Support Equipment. Enter all equipment subareas from table 5.5, Column C and subarea equipment types from table 5.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port units will also use table 5.18.

A2.8.3.3.3. Additional Notes. Use this area to explain equipment condition area entries to include long-term non-reportable items (e.g., excluded subsystems), sources for numbers required, and directions for special mission capabilities equipment if part of the unit's full wartime requirement.

A2.8.3.4. Training Measured Resource Area.

A2.8.3.4.1. Training Method Used. The Air Force uses two training methods. Place an X in the appropriate Training Method block. [Training Method B and Training Method C, Option 1 or 2].

A2.8.3.4.2. List the source document(s) for the training standard. If standards are not listed in a single document, list the most significant source in the area provided, and the other source documents in the additional notes area.

A2.8.3.4.3. Additional Notes. Include additional training directives used, directions for special mission capability, equipment, and the types of training for each subarea from table 6.4 followed by the subarea label (e.g., chemical warfare defense training (TRSA2)). If there are no subareas, use TRUTC. Source document names can replace long lists.

A2.8.4. Part IV, Amplifying Notes. Use this part of the SORTS DOC Statement to include the following:

A2.8.4.1. For flying units, list capabilities being measured. Also, list special capabilities being reported but not measured. FAMs will select these special capabilities only from table 2.3.

A2.8.4.2. Any requirement for special mission reported in the TRSA label in SORTS.

A2.8.4.3. Overflow from additional note entries or descriptions of assumptions used for units with overlapping taskings between two or more OPlans.

A2.8.4.4. Any requirement for subordinate mission reporting in SUBOVRAL transactions.

A2.8.4.5. Explanations for any use of the hyphen (-) in Part IIC of the SORTS DOC Statement (paragraph A2.8.2.3.4). The hyphen indicator in Part IIC indicates the unit shares a tasking with another unit or is not required to support the entire UTC.

A2.8.5. Part V, Gaining Commands. As a minimum, list the unified command and Air Force components of the unified command, for which the unit has a current operations plan tasking.

A2.8.6. Part VI, Coordination/Review. Use this section of the SORTS DOC Statement as required to coordinate initial statements and annual review(s) of SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).

A2.8.7. Additional space requirements may be met by attaching typewritten pages. The continuation should be noted in the appropriate box by placing "(see attached page)" in the lower right corner of the block continued from the AF Form 723.

Table A2.1. Aircraft/Non-aircraft-Combat Units Required to have a SORTS DOC Statement. (See Note)

Fighter-Interceptor	Special Operations	Bomber
Fighter Interceptor Task Forces	Air Support (e.g., OA-10)	Bombardment Task Forces
Fighter or Attack	Reconnaissance	Combat Crew Training (CCT) Units *
Fighter Task Forces	Reconnaissance Task Forces	Replacement Training Units (RTU) *
Surface-To-Air Missiles	Missile Squadrons	Special Tactics Units
Short Range Air Defense	Reconnaissance UAV	AOC/AFFOR
Tactical Air Control Party	Control & Reporting Center	Control & Reporting Element
Regional Air Control Squadrons	Sector Air Control Squadrons	

NOTE: * Wartime tasked CCTs or RTUs.

Table A2.2. Aircraft-Combat Support Elements Required to have a SORTS DOC Statement. (See Note 2)

Aeromedical Airlift	Command and Control	Strategic and Theater Airlift Forces
Air Rescue	Defense System Evaluation	Tanker Task Forces
Airborne Command and Control	Electronic Countermeasure Aircraft	Tactical Air Control Aircraft Unit
Airborne Warning and Control	Electronic Combat	Tactical Airlift Unit
Air Refueling	ICBM and Space Launch Helicopter Support Units	
C-5, C-17, and C-141 Fleets	Facility Checking	Tanker (SIOP or Non-SIOP) Unit
CCT or RTU Units *	Radio Relay	Warning and Control Aircraft Unit

NOTES:

*1. Wartime tasked CCT or RTUs.

2. This list is not all inclusive.

Table A2.3. Non-aircraft-Combat Support Elements Required to have a SORTS DOC Statement. (See Note)

Aerial or Mobile Aerial Port Squadrons or Flights	Air Traffic Control Flights (ANG).
(i.e., functional account code 4230).	Space Launch Squadrons.
Combat Communications Squadrons.	Space Operations Units.
Engineering and Installation Squadrons.	Space Warning Squadrons.
Special Operations Communications Units	Space Communications Units.
Communications Squadrons.	Air Force Space Command Range Units.
ARC Communications Flights.	Ground Based Electro-optical Surveillance System
Counterintelligence/Special Investigations (CI/SpI).	(GEODSS) Units.
Combat Camera Squadrons.	Active Space Surveillance Units.
Joint Communications Support Squadrons.	Passive Space Surveillance Squadrons.
Civil Engineer Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force	Air Force Information Warfare Center.
(BEEF) and RED HORSE Units and Teams which	Intelligence Groups, Squadrons, or Detachments.
may include engineer, fire protection, explosive	Air Intelligence Squadrons.
ordnance disposal (EOD), or CE Readiness personnel.	National Air Intelligence Center
Combat Logistics Support Squadrons.	Supply Units.
Medical Units with in-place/generation missions to	Base Transportation Units.
provide medical support for combat and combat	Mission Support Units (PERSCO).
support units including augmentation forces.	Contracting Units.
Medical Units with missions to deploy one or more	Tanker Airlift Control Elements.
Air Force series Unit Type Code (UTC) packages	Theater Air Control Center
(i.e. FFXXX-series)	USAF-owned Surface-to-Air Missile Squadrons
Medical Units with combined in-place/generation and	operated and maintained by foreign countries
mobility missions	Guard Weather Flights (when directed by NGB)
Active Duty Security Forces Squadrons	Ground TACS

Reserve and Guard Security Forces Squadron/ Flights	Active Weather Units (Weather Squadrons, Flights/ Detachments, and OSS/ASOS Weather Elements) depending on tasking with missions to deploy one or more weather UTCs, with combined in-place/generation and mobility missions, or with in-place/ generation missions to provide weather support for combat units or support elements including augmentation forces. If applicable, MAJCOM can integrate weather units into the OSS or ASOS SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723).
Air Support Squadrons	
Air Support Operations Center	
Air Communications Squadrons.	
Active Duty Airfield Operations Flight	
Combat Logistic Support Squadrons	
Combat Control Units	
Air Mobility Control Unit	
Air Mobility Support Unit	
Guard Aircraft Control and Warning Units (when	Bare Base Systems Groups and Squadrons
Directed by NGB)	Information Warfare Units
Air Logistics Center Engineer Element	

NOTE:
This list is not all inclusive.

Table A2.4. Combat Support Elements Required to have a SORTS DOC Statement.

Transportation Squadrons, Flights, or Elements depending on taskings with in-place/generation missions to provide transportation support for Combat units or combat support elements including augmentation forces.	Supply Squadrons, Flights, or Elements depending on taskings with missions to deploy one or more supply or fuel UTCs.
Transportation Squadrons, Flights, or Elements depending UTCs implementation.	Mission Support Squadrons with in-place/generation missions to provide personnel mission support for combat units or combat support elements including augmentation forces.
Supply Squadrons, Flights, or Elements depending on taskings with in-place/generation missions to provide supply support for combat units or combat support elements including augmentation forces.	Mission Support Squadrons with missions to deploy one or more MANPER-B systems, Personnel Support for Contingency Operations (PERSCO).
Supply Squadrons, Flights, or Elements depending on taskings with combined in-place/generation and mobility missions.	Mission Support Squadrons with combined in-place/generation and mobility missions (including PERSCO).
	Base Contracting Squadrons with missions to deploy one or more XFFKX-series UTCs.
Services Squadrons, Flights or Elements with an in place or mobility mission as tasked by OPLANs, CONPLANs, etc.	Prime Readiness in Base Services (RIBS) Teams.

NOTE: This list is not all inclusive.

Table A2.5. Air Force Instruction References for SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723). (See Note)

AFI 10-101, *Format and Content of Mission Directives*: Use to find purposes for which a unit was organized.
AFI 38-101, *Organization Policy and Guidance*. Use for transportation unit functional statements.
AFI 67-1, Volume I, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section B and Volume II, Chapter 2. Use for supply unit functional statements.
AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*.
AFI 10-209, *RED HORSE Program*.
AFI 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program, and Prime BEEF EOD ESLs*.
AFI 10-214, *Air Force Prime RIBS Program*.
AFI 31-301, *Air Base Defense.*
AFI 34-501, *Mortuary Affairs Program* and 34-500 series regulations with MAJCOM supplements.
AFI 33-series policy directives and instructions with MAJCOM supplements. Use for communications unit.
AFI 36-2225, *Security Forces Training and Quality Control Programs.*
AF Mission Directive 37, *Organization and Mission - FOA, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI).*
Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement attachment CC. Use for contracting unit training requirements.

Table A2.6. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles. (See Notes)

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
A Air Superiority			
AM22	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/A Mob	Air-to-Air Mobility
AG23	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/A Gen	Air-to-Air Generation
AM24	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/A Res	Air-to-Air Resource
AD25	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/A Gen/Mob	Air-to-Air Generation and Mobility
AG26	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/A Gen M/T Ops	Air-to-Air Maritime Operations-Generation
B Air Defense			
BM22	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/D Mob	Air Defense-Mobility
BG23	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/D Gen	Air Defense-Generation
BD28	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/D Gen/Mob	Air Defense-Generation and Mobility
C Air-To-Surface			
CM22	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Conv-Mob	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Mobility
CG23	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Conv-Gen	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Generation
CM24	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Dual-Mob	Air-to Surface Conventional and Nuclear-Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
CG25	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Dual-Gen	Air-to-Surface Conventional and Nuclear-Generation
CD26	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Nuc-Alert	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Alert and Generation
CD27	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Conv-Gen/Mob	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Generation and Mobility
CM28	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Conv-Res	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Resource
CD28	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Nuc-Dual/Con-Gen	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Alert/Generation and Conventional Generation
CM29	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Dual-Res	Air-to-Surface Conventional and Nuclear-Resource
CM32	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Nuc-Mob	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Mobility
CG33	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/S Nuc-Gen	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Generation
D Airlift			
DM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Evac-Mob	Airlift Evacuation-Mobility
DM24	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Log-Mob	Airlift Logistics-Mobility
DG25	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Log-Gen	Airlift Logistics-Generation
DM26	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/L Nuc-Mob	Airlift Nuclear-Mobility
DG27	A*C/G*C/R*C	A/L Nuc-Gen	Airlift Nuclear-Generation
DM28	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Tac-Mob	Airlift Tactical-Mobility
DG29	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Tac-Gen	Airlift Tactical-Generation
DM32	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L R-Mob	Airlift Rescue-Mobility
DG33	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L R-Gen	Airlift Rescue-Generation
DM34	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Spec-Mob	Airlift Special-Mobility
DG35	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Spec-Gen	Airlift Special-Generation
DG36	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Med Evac-Gen	Airlift Aeromedical Evacuation-Generation
DM37	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Med Evac-Mob	Airlift Aeromedical Evacuation-Mobility
DD38	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Gen/Mob	Airlift-Generation and Mobility
DG39	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Gen	Airlift-Generation
DM42	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/L Mob	Airlift-Mobility
DM43	A*S/G*S/R*S	Air Spray-Mob	Aerial Spray-Mobility
DG44	A*S/G*S/R*S	Air Spray-Gen	Aerial Spray-Generation
DG45	A*S/G*S/R*S	Ops Sup-Gen	Operations Support-Generation
DM46	A*S/G*S/R*S	Ops Sup-Mob	Operations Support-Mobility
DD47	A*S/G*S/R*S	Ops Sup-Gen/Mob	Operations Support Generation and Mobility
E Air Refueling			
EM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R SIOP-Mob	Air Refueling SIOP-Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
EG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R SIOP-Gen	Air Refueling SIOP-Generation
EM24	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R Tac-Mob	Air Refueling Tactical-Mobility
EG25	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R Tac-Gen	Air Refueling Tactical-Generation
EM26	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R Dual-Mob	Air Refueling SIOP and Tactical-Mobility
EG27	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R Dual-Gen	Air Refueling SIOP and Tactical-Generation
ED28	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R Recon-Gen/Mob	Air Refueling Reconnaissance-Generation and Mob
ED29	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R Conv-Gen/Mob	Air Refueling Conventional-Generation and Mobility
EM30	A*S/G*S/R*S	A/R Tac SIOP-Mob	Air Refueling Tactical and SIOP-Mobility
F Airborne Command and Control			
FM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABNCP-Mob	Airborne Command Post-Mobility
FG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABNCP-Gen	Airborne Command Post-Generation
FD24	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABNCP-Gen/Mob	Airborne Command Post-Generation and Mobility
FM25	A*S/G*S/R*S	AEW/Cont-Mob	Airborne Early Warning and Control-Mobility
FD25	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABNCP-Alert/Gen/Mob	Airborne Command Post-Alert-Generation and Mobility
FG26	A*S/G*S/R*S	AEW/Cont-Gen	Airborne Early Warning and Control-Generation
FD26	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN SURV/Cont-Gen/Mob	Airborne Command Post-Generation and Mobility
FM27	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN Tac Cont-Mob	Airborne Command Post-Alert-Generation and Mobility
FG28	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN Tac Cont-Gen	Airborne Tactical Control-Generation
FM29	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN FAC-Mob	Airborne Forward Air Control-Mobility
FG33	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN FAC-Gen	Airborne Forward Air Control-Generation
FM34	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN R/R-Mob	Airborne Radio Relay-Mobility
FG35	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN R/R Gen	Airborne Radio Relay-Generation
FM36	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN LCC-Mob	Airborne Launch Control-Mobility
FG37	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN LCC-Gen	Airborne Launch Control-Generation
FD38	A*S/G*S/R*S	AEW/Cont-Gen/Mob	Airborne Early Warning and Control-Generation and Mobility
FD39	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN FAC-Gen/Mob	Airborne Forward Air Control-Generation and Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
G Defense Suppression and Electronic Countermeasures and Counterinformation			
GM22	A*C/G*C/R*C	D/S-Mob	Defense Suppression-Mobility
GG23	A*C/G*C/R*C	D/S-Gen	Defense Suppression-Generation
GD24	A*C/G*C/R*C	D/S-Gen/Mob	Defense Suppression-Generation and Mobility
GG25	A*C/G*C/R*C	D/S Conv/Nuc-Gen	Defense Suppression Conventional and Nuclear- Generation
GG26	A*S/G*S/R*S	EA Act-Gen	Electronic Countermeasures Active-Generation
GM27	A*S/G*S/R*S	EA Act-Mob	Electronic Countermeasures Active-Mobility
GG28	A*S/G*S/R*S	EA Pas-Gen	Electronic Countermeasures Passive-Generation
GM29	A*S/G*S/R*S	EA Pas-Mob	Electronic Countermeasures Passive-Mobility
GG32	A*S/G*S/R*S	EA A/P-Gen	Electronic Countermeasures Active and Passive-Generation
GM33	A*S/G*S/R*S	EA A/P-Mob	Electronic Countermeasures Active and Passive-Mobility
GM34	A*S/G*S/R*S	OCI Act-Mob	Offensive Counterinformation Active-Mobility
GM35	A*S/G*S/R*S	CI Act-Mob	Counterinformation Active-Mobility
H Miscellaneous Flying			
HD20	A*S/G*S/R*S	TACP/WX - GEN/ MOB	Combined TACP and Weather - Generation and Mobility
HD22	A*S/G*S/R*S	Cmd/Ctrl-TACP/ AFAC-Gen/Mob	Command and Control TACP/AFAC-Generation and Mobility
HG23	A*V/G*V/R*V	Comps-Gen	Composite Wing-Generation
HM24	A*V/G*V/R*V	Comps-Mob	Composite Wing-Mobility
HD28	A*V/G*V/R*V	Comps-Gen/Mob	Composite Wing-Generation and Mobility
J Reconnaissance			
JM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	Man Recon-Mob	Manned Reconnaissance-Mobility
JG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	Man Recon-Gen	Manned Reconnaissance-Generation
JM24	A*S/G*S/R*S	UAV Recon-Mob	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Reconnaissance-Mobility
JG25	A*S/G*S/R*S	UAV Recon-Gen	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Reconnaissance-Generation
JM26	A*S/G*S/R*S	Man Air Sample-Mob	Manned Air Sampling-Mobility
JG27	A*S/G*S/R*S	UAV Air Sample-Gen	Unmanned Air Sampling-Generation

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
JD28	A*S/G*S/R*S	Man Recon-Gen/Mob	Manned Reconnaissance-Generation and Mobility
JD29	A*S/G*S/R*S	UAV Recon-Gen/Mob	Unmanned Aerial Reconnaissance-Generation and Mobility
K Search and Rescue and Combat Rescue			
KM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	SAR-Mob	Search and Rescue-Mobility
KG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	SAR-Gen	Search and Rescue-Generation
KD24	A*S/G*S/R*S	SAR-Gen/Mob	Search and Rescue-Generation and Mobility
KM25	A*S/G*S/R*S	Cmbt Rescue-Mob	Combat Rescue-Mobility
KG26	A*S/G*S/R*S	Cmbt Rescue-Gen	Combat Rescue-Generation
KD27	A*S/G*S/R*S	Cmbt Rescue-Gen/Mob	Combat Rescue-Generation and Mobility
L Special Operations			
LM24	A*C/G*C/R*C	Psy War-Mob	Special Operations Psychological Warfare-Mobility
LG25	A*C/G*C/R*C	Psy War-Gen	Special Operations Psychological Warfare-Generation
LM26	A*C/G*C/R*C	SO U/W-Mob	Special Operations Unconventional Warfare-Mobility
LG27	A*C/G*C/R*C	SO U/W-Gen	Special Operations Unconventional Warfare-Generation
LM28	A*S/G*S/R*S	SO Other-Mob	Special Operations Other-Mobility
LG29	A*S/G*S/R*S	SO Other-Gen	Special Operations Other-Generation
LM30	A*S/G*S/R*S	SPL OCA-Mob	Special Operations Combat Advisory-Mobility
Non-Aircraft Units			
M Aerial Port			
MM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	MAPS-Mob	Aerial Port Unit-Mobility
MG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	APS-Gen	Strategic Aerial Port Unit-Generation
MM24	A*S/G*S/R*S	APS-Mob	Strategic Aerial Port Unit-Mobility
MD34	A*S/G*S/R*S	APS-Gen/Mob	Strategic Aerial Port Unit-Generation and Mobility
N Civil Engineer			
NM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE PB-Mob	Prime BEEF-Mobility
NG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE PB-Gen	Prime BEEF-Generation
NM24	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE RRR-Mob	Rapid Runway Repair-Mobility
NG25	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE RRR-Gen	Rapid Runway Repair-Generation
NM26	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE RH-Mob	RED HORSE-Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
NG27	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE RH-Gen	RED HORSE-Generation
ND28	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE PB-Gen/Mob	Prime BEEF-Generation and Mobility
ND29	A*S/G*S/R*S	CE RH-Gen/Mob	RED HORSE-Generation and Mobility
O Ground-To-Ground and Ground-To-Air Missile			
OD31	A*C/G*C/R*C	ICBM NUC ALRT/ SEC Gen/Mob	ICBM Nuclear Alert and Security Mobility - Generation and Mobility
OG32	A*C/G*C/R*C	ICBM NUC ALRT - Gen	ICBM Nuclear Alert - Generation
OM34	A*C/G*C/R*C	G/A Conv-Mob	SAM/SHORAD-Mobility
P Medical			
PM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	Med Evac-Mob	Aeromedical Evacuation-Mobility
PG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	Med Evac-Gen	Aeromedical Evacuation-Generation
PM24	A*S/G*S/R*S	Med Serv-Mob	Medical Services-Mobility
PG25	A*S/G*S/R*S	Med Serv-Gen	Medical Services-Generation
PD26	A*S/G*S/R*S	Med Serv-Gen/Mob	Medical Services-Generation and Mobility
PD27	A*S/G*S/R*S	Med Evac-Gen/Mob	Aeromedical Evacuation-Generation and Mobility
Q Security Forces and Counterintelligence/Special Investigation (CI/SpI)			
QM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	SF Mob (Dependent)	Security Forces-Mobility (Requiring Support)
QG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	SF -IP Gen	Security Forces-In-Place Generation
QD25	A*S/G*S/R*S	SF -IP Gen/Mob	Security Forces-In-Place Generation and Mobility
QM32	A*S/G*S/R*S	CI/SpI-Mob	CI/SpI-Mobility (requiring support)
QG33	A*S/G*S/R*S	CI/SpI-Gen	CI/SpI-Generation (In-Place)
QD35	A*S/G*S/R*S	CI/SpI-Gen/Mob	CI/SpI-Generation (In-Place) and Mobility (requiring support)
R Ground Command and Control			
RM22	A*S/A*W/G*V	CRE-Mob	Control and Reporting Element-Mobility
RG23	A*V/G*V/R*V	AOC Comm-Gen	Air Operations Center Communication-Generation
RM24	A*V/G*V/R*V	AOC-Mob	Air Operations Center-Mobility
RM25	A*S/G*S/R*S	AIS-Mob	Air Intelligence Squadron-Mobility
RG26	A*S/G*S/R*S	AIS -Gen	Air Intelligence Squadron-Generation
RM29	A*V/G*V/R*V	CRC-Mob	Control and Reporting Center-Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
RM30	A*S/G*S/R*S	MCCC-Mob	Mobile Command and Control Center-Mobility
RD30	A*S/G*S/R*S	MCCC-Gen/Mob	Mobile Consolidated Command Center-Generation/ Mobility
RG32	A*S/G*S/R*S	SOC-GEN	Space Operations Center - Generation
RM32	A*V/G*V/R*V	ASOC-Mob	Air Support Operations Center-Mobility
RM33	A*S/G*S/R*S	TACP-Mob	Tactical Air Control Party-Mobility
RG35	A*S/G*S/R*S	TACP-Gen	Tactical Air Control Party-Generation
RM36	A*V/G*V/R*V	TACP/W-Mob	Tactical Air Control Party/Weather-Mobility
RD37	A*V/G*V/R*V	CRC-Gen/Mob	Control and Reporting Center-Generation and Mobility
RG38	A*S/G*S/R*S	AC&W-Gen	Aircraft Control and Warning-Generation
RG39	A*V/G*V/R*V	ADS-Gen	Air Defense Surveillance-Generation
RG41	A*V/G*V/R*V	C/C Surv-Gen	Command and Control Surveillance-Generation
RG42	A*V/G*V/R*V	C/C Wrng-Gen	Command and Control Warning-Generation
RM42	A*V/G*V/R*V	TCG Aug-Mob	Control Group Augmentation-Mobility
RD43	A*S/G*S/R*S	AC&W-Gen/Mob	Aircraft Control and Warning-Generation and Mobility
RG43	A*S/G*S/R*S	C2 Surveillance-Gen	Command and Control Surveillance - Generation
RM44	A*V/G*V/R*V	AOC Comm-Mob	Air Operations Center Communications-Mobility
RG45	A*S/G*S/R*S	WCE-Gen	Weapons Control Element-Generation
RM46	A*S/G*S/R*S	WCE-Mob	Weapons Control Element-Mobility
RG47	A*S/G*S/R*S	TCOT-Gen	Control Operations Team-Generation
RM48	A*S/G*S/R*S	TCOT-Mob	Control Operations Team-Mobility
RM49	A*S/G*S/R*S	C4 Base Supt-Mob	C4 and Base Support - Mobility
RD49	A*S/G*S/R*S	ASOC-Gen/Mob	Air Support Operations Center-Generation and Mobility
RM50	A*S/G*S/R*S	ASOC/TACP-Mob	Air Support Operations Center/Tactical Control Party- Mobility
RD52	A*S/G*S/R*S	TACP-Gen/Mob	Tactical Air Control Party-Generation and Mobility
RM53	A*S/G*S/R*S	ACS-Mob	Air Control Squadron-Mobility
RM54	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Ops-Mob	Airfield Operations-Mobility
RG55	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Ops-Gen	Airfield Operations-Generation

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
S Communications			
SM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	Cmbt Comm-Mob	Combat Communications-Mobility
SM23	A*S/G*S/R*S	Comm-Mob	Communications-Mobility
SG24	A*S/G*S/R*S	Comm-Gen	Communications-Generation
SM25	A*S/G*S/R*S	JCS-Mob	Joint Communications Support-Mobility
SM26	A*S/G*S/R*S	E/I-Mob	Engineering Installation-Mobility
SG27	A*S/G*S/R*S	E/I-Gen	Engineering Installation-Generation
SM28	A*S/G*S/R*S	Comm Aug-Mob	Communications Augmentation-Mobility
SD33	A*S/G*S/R*S	Comm-Gen/Mob	Communications-Generation and Mobility
SG34	A*S/G*S/R*S	Comm Eval-Gen	Communications Evaluation-Generation
SM35	A*S/G*S/R*S	COMCAM-Mob	Combat Camera-Mobility
T Weather			
TG22	A*S/G*S/R*S	SPC ENV-Gen	Space Environment - Generation
TM22	A*S/G*S/R*S	WX-Mob	Weather-Mobility
TG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	WX-Gen	Weather-Generation
TD24	A*S/G*S/R*S	WX-Gen/Mob	Weather-Generation and Mobility
U Base Support			
UG22	A*V/G*V/R*V	Base Trans-Gen	Base Transportation-Generation
UD23	A*V/G*V/R*V	Base Trans-Gen/Mob	Base Transportation-Generation and Mobility
UG24	A*V/G*V/R*V	Supply-Gen	Supply-Generation
UM25	A*V/G*V/R*V	Supply-Mob	Supply-Mobility
UD26	A*V/G*V/R*V	Supply-Gen/Mob	Supply-Generation and Mobility
UM27	A*V/G*V/R*V	Prime RIBS-Mob	Services Prime RIBS-Mobility
UD28	A*V/G*V/R*V	Prime RIBS-Gen/Mob	Services Prime RIBS-Generation and Mobility
UM29	A*V/G*V/R*V	Base Trans-Mob	Base Transportation-Mobility
UD30	A*V/G*V/R*V	Bare Base Systems Set/ Packages	HARVEST FALCON and HARVEST EAGLE Sets/Packages
UG32	A*V/G*V/R*V	Prime RIBS-Gen	Services Prime RIBS-Generation
UD33	A*V/G*V/R*V	MSSQ-Gen/Mob	Mission Support Squadron-Generation and Mobility
UM34	A*V/G*V/R*V	MSSQ-Mob	Mission Support Squadron-Mobility
UG35	A*V/G*V/R*V	MSSQ-Gen	Mission Support Squadron-Generation
UM36	A*V/G*V/R*V	Contracting-Mob	Contingency Contracting Support - Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
U Base Support			
UG37	A*V/G*V/R*V	OSS-Gen	Operations Support squadron-Generation
UM37	A*V/G*V/R*V	OSS-Mob	Operations Support squadron-Mobility
UD37	A*V/G*V/R*V	OSS-Gen/Mob	Operations Support squadron-Generation/ Mobility
V Intelligence			
VG22	A*S/G*S/R*S	Intl Supt-Gen	Intelligence Support-Generation
VG23	A*S/G*S/R*S	ESSA-Gen	Electronic Systems Security Assess-ment-Generation
VG24	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN Intl Supt-Gen	Airborne Intelligence Support-Generation
VG25	A*S/G*S/R*S	Tac Recon Sys Supt-Gen	Tactical Reconnaissance System Sup-port-Generation
VG26	A*S/G*S/R*S	Tac Recon Intl Supt-Gen	Tactical Reconnaissance Intelligence Sup-port- Generation
VG27	A*S/G*S/R*S	Intl Prod - Gen	Intelligence Production - Generation
VM27	A*S/G*S/R*S	ESSA-Mob	Electronic Systems Security Assess-ment-Mobility
VG28	A*S/G*S/R*S	SO Intl Supt - Gen	Special Operations Intelligence Support - Generation
VM28	A*S/G*S/R*S	Intl Supt/Comm-Mob	Intelligence Support and Communica-tions-Mobility
VD29	A*S/G*S/R*S	ESSA-Gen/Mob	Electronic Systems Security Assessment-Generation and Mobility
VM31	A*S/G*S/R*S	Intl Frgn Mtrl Explt -Mob	Intelligence Foreign Material Exploitation -Mobility
VD32	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN Intl Supt-Gen/ Mob	Airborne Intelligence Support-Generation and Mobility
VD33	A*S/G*S/R*S	Tac Recon Intl Supt-Gen/Mob	Tactical Reconnaissance Intelligence Sup-port- Generation and Mobility
VM34	A*S/G*S/R*S	Info War Supt-Mob	Information Warfare Support-Mobility
VD34	A*S/G*S/R*S	Info War Supt-Gen/ Mob	Information Warfare Support-Generation and Mobility
VM35	A*S/G*S/R*S	Intl Supt/Comm Aug-Mob	Intelligence Support and Communications Augmentation- Mobility
VM36	A*S/G*S/R*S	Tac Intl Supt/ Comm-Mob	Tactical Intelligence Support and Communi-cation-Mobility
VM37	A*S/G*S/R*S	ABN Intl Supt-Mob	Airborne Intelligence Support-Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
VM38	A*S/G*S/R*S	SO Intl Supt -Mob	Special Operations Intelligence Support - Mobility
VM39	A*S/G*S/R*S	SCI/Tech Intl Supt-Mob	Scientific and Technical Intelligence Support- Mobility
VD39	A*S/G*S/R*S	SCI/Tech Intl Supt-Gen/ Mob	Scientific and Technical Intelligence Support- Generation and Mobility
W Space Units			
WG22	A*S/G*S/R*S	Ground MW-Gen	Ground Based Missile Warning-Generation
WM23	A*S/G*S/R*S	Space Based EW-Mob	Spaced Based Early Warning-Mobility
WG24	A*S/G*S/R*S	Space Sur-Gen	Space Surveillance-Generation
WM24	A*S/G*S/R*S	SPC Surv - Mob	Space Surveillance - Mobility
WG25	A*S/G*S/R*S	SCC-Gen	Satellite Command and Control-Generation
WM25	A*S/G*S/R*S	AFSST-Mob	Air Force Space Support Teams-Mobility
WG26	A*S/G*S/R*S	SPC Intl-Gen	Space Intelligence-Generation
WG27	A*S/G*S/R*S	Theater MW-Gen	Theater Ballistic Missile Warning-Generation
WG28	A*S/G*S/R*S	Space Based EW-Gen	Space Based Early Warning-Generation
WG29	A*S/G*S/R*S	Space Lift-Gen	Space Lift-Generation
WG30	A*S/G*S/R*S	Space Environ - Gen	Space Environment - Generation
WM30	A*S/G*S/R*S	SPC Supt - Mob	Space Support - Mobility
Z Other			
ZG23	A*V/G*V/R*V	Recon-Gen	Reconnaissance Technical Squadron-Generation
ZM23	A*V/G*V/R*V	ABDR-Mob	ABDR Engineer Unit-Mobility
ZM24	A*V/G*V/R*V	CLSS-Mob	Combat Logistics Support Squadron-Mobility
ZM26	A*V/G*V/R*V	Recon-Mob	Reconnaissance Technical Squadron-Mobility
ZM27	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Mob Supt Sq-Mob	Air Mobility Support Squadron-Mobility
ZM28	A*V/G*V/R*V	Cmbt Cntl Ops-Mob	Combat Control Operations-Mobility
ZM29	A*S/G*S/R*S	ALCE-Mob	Airlift Control Element-Mobility
ZM30	A*S/G*S/R*S	Spec Tac Ops-Mob	Special Tactics Operations-Mobility
ZG31	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Mob Supt Sq-Gen	Air Mobility Support Squadron-Generation
ZD31	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Mob Supt - Mob	Air Mobility Support Squadron-Generation and Mobility
ZM32	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Mob Cntl Sq-Mob	Air Mobility Squadron-Mobility
ZM33	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Mob Ops Sq- Mob	Air Mobility Operations Squadron - Mobility

DOCID	UDC	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
Aircraft Units			
ZM34	A*V/G*V/R*V	Air Mob Mx Sq- Mob	Air Mobility Maintenance Squadron - Mobility

Table A2.7. Unit Descriptor Codes Definitions.

A	B	C	D
UDC Code	**Definition**	**UDC Code**	**Definition**
Regular Component			
A	Active--Combat	U	Planned-- Combat Service Support
B	Planned--Combat	V	Inactive-- Combat Service Support
C	Inactive--Combat	W	Active--Combat, Combat Service, or Combat Service Support Resource unit
D	Active--Combat Support		
E	Planned--Combat Support	X	Active--Other
F	Inactive--Combat Support	Y	Planned-- Other
T	Active--Combat Service Support	Z	Inactive-- Other
Reserve (Component on Extended Active Duty)			
1	Active--Combat	7	Active--Combat, Combat Service, or Combat Service Support Resource unit
3	Active--Combat Support		
5	Active--Combat Service Support	9	Active--Other
National Guard (Component on Extended Active Duty)			
2	Active--Combat	8	Active--Combat, Combat Service, or Combat Service Support Resource unit
4	Active--Combat Support		
6	Active--Combat Service Support	0	Active--Other
Reserve or National Guard (Component Not on Extended Active Duty)			
G	Active--Combat	P	Active--Combat, Combat Service, or Combat Service Support Resource unit
H	Planned--Combat		
L	Active--Combat Support	Q	Active--Other
N	Planned--Combat Support	R	Planned--Other
J	Active--Combat Service Support	S	Inactive--All Categories
K	Planned--Combat Service Support		

Figure A2.1. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample One-Page 1, Front.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

SORTS DOC STATEMENT

EFFECTIVE DATE	SUPERSEDES	MAJCOM/OPR *(Office Symbol and Phone No.)*
1998 04 01	1997 04 01	HQ AETC/SVX DSN 487-3410

I. ( ) UNIT IDENTIFICATION

MEASURED UNIT	HOME LOCATION	UNIT UTC	UIC
0325 SVS	TYNDALL AFB, FL	LWRRZ	FF300C

DOC MISSION TITLE
SERVICES-PRIME RIBS-MOBILITY — GEO LOC XLWU

DOCID	DOCNR	X PRIMARY MISSION	SECONDARY MISSION	TERTIARY MISSION
UM27	1			

II. (U) **MISSION IDENTIFICATION**

A. (U) MISSION TASKING NARRATIVE. THIS UNIT HAS A WARTIME MISSION TO:

DEPLOY PRIME RIBS WORLDWIDE TO PROVIDE DIRECT COMBAT SUPPORT TO AF OPERATIONAL FORCES IN THE AREAS OF FOOD SERVICES, BILLETING, WARTIME MORTUARY OPERATIONS, FIELD LAUNDRY SERVICES, TACTICAL FIELD EXCHANGE, AND FITNESS AND RECREATION.

B. (U) MISSION SPECIFICS	C. (U) UTCs REQUIRED TO SUPPORT	D. (U) DIRECT SUPPORT UNITS UICS
RESPONSE TIME XX HOURS	LWRR2 (2)	N/A
SOURCE (para)		
AIRCRAFT / MISSILE UNITS ONLY MDS AND SERIES: ( )		
SORTIES/FLYING HRS (*WMP*): N/A		

E. (U) (*Optional*) OPLANS TASKED TO SUPPORT:

REF AETC WMP-III

III. (U) **MEASURED RESOURCE AREA**

A. PERSONNEL

X TOTAL UMD (*OR*) X UTC	X CRITICAL (*AFSCs from AFI 10-201 Table 3.4 RULE 19*)	DOD CIVILIANS INCLUDED

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES:

REPORT PERSONNEL P-LEVEL IAW AFI 10-201 AND AETC SUP 1, CHAP 3, CHAP 2 para 2..15.3, AND PERSONNEL CHECKLISTS. LIST CRITICAL AFSC'S BY SKILL LEVEL ON CRITICAL PERSONNEL CHECKLIST(S) BY AFSC, AUTH, ASGN, AVAIL. DO NOT COUNT OVERAGES IN ASGN OR AVAIL CALCULATIONS.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFIED BY:

DECLASSIFIED BY:

Figure A2.2. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample One-Page 1, Reverse.

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III. (U) **MEASURED RESOURCE AREA** ***(Continued)***

B. (U) EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ON HAND

COMBAT ESSENTIAL	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
NOT MEASURED	NOT MEASURED

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES:

REPORT S-6 FOR EQUIP AND SUPPLIES S-LEVEL IAW AFI 10-201, CHAP 2, TABLE 2.1, RULE 19, AND CHAP 4, TABLE 4.1, RULE 7.
REPORT WEAPONS, BODY ARMOR, AMMUNITION, AND TEAM KITS IN A REMARK USING THE ESRAT LABEL.
IDENTIFY BY TYPE/NUMBER REQUIRED/NUMBER ON HAND/PERCENT.

C. (U) EQUIPMENT CONDITION

COMBAT ESSENTIAL	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
NOT MEASURED	NOT MEASURED

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES:

REPORT R-6 FOR EQUIP CONDITION R-LEVEL IAW AFI 10-201, CHAP 2, TABLE 2.1, RULE 19, AND CHAP 5, TABLE 5.1, RULE 7.

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Figure A2.3. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample One-Page 2, Front.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

III. (U) **MEASURED RESOURCE AREA** *(Continued)*

D. (U) TRAINING

METHOD B : CREW TRAINING	METHOD C: OPTION 1 X UNIT TRAINING OPTION 2 COMBAT AIR FORCES AVIATION TRAINING

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES:

REPORT TRAINING T-LEVEL IAW AFI 10-201, CHAP 6, TABLE 6.3, RULE 7, AND TRAINING CHECKLIST.

IV. (U) **AMPLIFYING NOTES** *(As required)*:

REPORT ALL REQUIRED REMARKS IAW AFI 10-201 AND AETC SUP 1.

MINIMUM BASE LEVEL COORDINATION FOR THIS DOC STATEMENT:

OFFICE:	DATE:	SIGNATURE:
MANPOWER	( )	
PRU	( )	
IDO	( )	
CMP POST	( )	

CMP POST SORTS MANAGER ARU DOC TO AETC AOS/AOC, DSN 487-2947.

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Figure A2.4. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample One -Page 2, Reverse.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

V. GAINING COMMAND(s)		
A.	B.	C.
D.	E.	F.

VI. COORDINATION/REVIEW

MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM APPROVAL				MAJCOM APPROVAL DATE	
UNIT CC REVIEW					
UNIT CC REVIEW					
MAJCOM ANNUAL REVIEW					
MAJCOM ANNUAL REVIEW					
GAINING COMMAND(s)					

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Figure A2.5. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample Two-Page 1, Front.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

SORTS DOC STATEMENT

EFFECTIVE DATE	SUPERSEDES	MAJCOM/OPR *(Office Symbol and Phone No.)*
1998 04 01	1997 04 01	HQ ACC/DOTO DSN 574-4099

I. ( ) UNIT IDENTIFICATION

MEASURED UNIT	HOME LOCATION	UNIT	UIC
55 FS	SHAW AFB, SC	UTC 3FKA1	FFWHCC

DOC MISSION TITLE				GEO LOC
AIR-TO-SURFACE - CONVENTIONAL - MOBILITY - TO-GROUND				LCPU
DOCID	DOCNR	X PRIMARY MISSION	SECONDARY MISSION	TERTIARY MISSION
CM22	1			

II. (U) **MISSION IDENTIFICATION**

A. (U) MISSION TASKING NARRATIVE. THIS UNIT HAS A WARTIME MISSION TO:

1. (U) MOBILIZE AND DEPLOY IAW USAF WAR AND MOBILIZATION PLAN.
2. (U) PREFORM: DEFENSIVE COUNTER AIR (DCA), OFFENSIVE COUNTER AIR, AIR-TO-AIR (OCA-A), OFFENSIVE COUNTER AIR, AIR-TO- SURFACE (OCA-S), STRATEGIC ATTACK (SA), AIR INTERDICTION (AI), SUPRESSION OF ENEMY AIR DEFENSES - CONVENTIONAL (SEAD-C), AND CLOSE AIR SUPORT (CAS).

B. (U) MISSION SPECIFICS	C. (U) UTCs REQUIRED TO SUPPORT		D. (U) DIRECT SUPPORT UNITS UICS	
RESPONSE TIME XX HOURS	AVIATION	3FKME	FFFDXO	20 FW
	INTER MAINT	HFAME	**FFFWMZO**	**20 CRS**
SOURCE (para.)	**MUN MAINT**	**HGHAW**	FFF5GO	20 EMS
	FUEL TANK BU	HFBZR		
AIRCRAFT / MISSILE UNITS ONLY MDS AND SERIES: F-16C/D				
SORTIES/FLYING HRS (*WMP*): N/A (Sample format is Hours/Day/Aircraft)				

E. (U) (*Optional*) OPLANS TASKED TO SUPPORT:

REF AETC WMP-III

III. (U) **MEASURED RESOURCE AREA**

A. PERSONNEL

X TOTAL UMD (*OR*) X UTC	X CRITICAL (*AFSCs from AFI 10-201 Table 3.4 RULE 19*)	DOD CIVILIANS INCLUDED

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES: NONE

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION **DECLASSIFIED BY:**

Figure A2.6. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample Two-Page 1, Reverse.

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III. (U) MEASURED RESOURCE AREA *(Continued)*

B. (U) EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ON HAND

COMBAT ESSENTIAL	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
AIRCRAFT POSSESSED (EQSEE)	MOBILITY BAGS (RICDA REMARK ONLY) MRSP (ESSA1 AND REMARKS) ECM PODS (ESSA4) MOBILITY EQUIP (ESSA5) SPARE ENGINES (ESSA2 REMARK ONLY)

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES:
AUTHORIZED 30 DAY DEPENDENT MRSP (18 PAI).
SEE SECTION IV, AMPLYFYING NOTES

C. (U) EQUIPMENT CONDITION

COMBAT ESSENTIAL	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
AIRCRAFT MRA	NOT MEASURED

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES:

AIRCRAFT WILL BE CONSIDERED MISSION READY AND AVAILABLE IAW ACC SUPPLEMENT TO AFI 21-103.

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Figure A2.7. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample Two-Page 2, Front.

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III. (U) **MEASURED RESOURCE AREA** *(Continued)*

D. (U) TRAINING

METHOD B : ☐ CREW TRAINING

METHOD C: OPTION 1 ☐ UNIT TRAINING ☐ OPTION 2 X
COMBAT AIR FORCES

AVIATION TRAINING

(U) ADDITIONAL NOTES:

C-LEVELS WILL BE DETERMINED IAW AFI 10-201, TABLE 6.3, METHOD C, OPTION 2. MISSIONS LISTED IN SECTION II ARE THE BASIS FOR THE TRAINING MEASURED AREA C-LEVEL. TO MEET MISSION REQUIREMENTS, SOME PILOTS REQUIRE ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS/ TRAINING TO BE COUNTED MRA.

(In this sample, the unit is tasked to report training of Combat Air Forces and Support Units.)

IV. (U) **AMPLIFYING NOTES** *(As required)*:

A. (U) MISSION CAPABILITIES LISTED IN SECTION II ARE MEASURED IN THE OVERALL C-LEVEL. ADDITIONALLY, SPECIAL CAPABILITIES, WHICH REQUIRE LESS THAN ALL AIRCREWS TO BE TRAINED, WILL BE REPORTED IAW AFI 10-201.
B. (U) UTCS WILL BE TAILORED UNTIL SEPARATE 18 PMAI BK 50 DEP GP UTCS ARE DEVELOPED FOR THE 55 FS.
C. (U) NO ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT IS AUTHORIZED FOR HTS TRAINING. SQUADRON WILL UTILIZE EXISTING ASSETS TO TRAIN PILOTS IN THE USE OF HTS.

* * * (CONTINUED SECTION III B.) * * *
USE WSMIS DERIVED PERCENTAGES FOR SPARE ASSESSMENT (SORTIE GENERATION, DRIVER CODE Y UNDER LABEL ARUSD) UNLESS WSMIS ISNOT AVAILABLE, OR INACCURATE, THEN USE DMAS (ALSO DRIVER CODE Y). IF DMAS IS NOT AVAILABLE, USE FILL RATES (DRIVER CODE X UNDER THE LABEL ARUSD). IF WSMIS IS AVAILABLE AND ACCURATE BUT ASSESSES LESS THAN C-1, REPORT WSMIS RATE IN LABEL ARUSD THEN USE DMAS AS A COMMANDER'S ASSESSMENT TOOL TO SUBJECTIVELY ASSESS THE UNIT'S OVERALL C-LEVEL (IF APPROPRIATE) AND THEN REPORT THE DMAS SORTIE PERCENTAGE AND DMAS PROBLEM PARTS IN THE ESSA1 REMARK.

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Figure A2.8. Sample AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement, Sample Two-Page 2, Reverse.

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V. GAINING COMMAND(s) A. (list commands in order) D.		B. E.		C. F.	
VI. COORDINATION/REVIEW					
MAJCOM COORDINATION	AOCR	XPJ	XPM	LGQ	LGF
MAJCOM COORDINATION	DOTO	DON	DO		
MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM COORDINATION					
MAJCOM APPROVAL				MAJCOM APPROVAL DATE	
UNIT CC REVIEW					
UNIT CC REVIEW					
MAJCOM ANNUAL REVIEW					
MAJCOM ANNUAL REVIEW					
GAINING COMMAND(s)					

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

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Figure A2.9. Sample Memorandum, Request for New DOCID and Mission Titles.

1 March 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR HQ USAF/XOOA

FROM: HQ ACC/LGX
1480 Air Force Pentagon
Langley AFB, VA 20330-1480

SUBJECT: Establishing a DOC Identifier and Mission Title for Bare Base Systems

1. There is currently no DOC Identifier (DOCID) or Mission Titles on record for any Bare Base system tasking. In the past, we have had to use an interim DOCID (SX99), as identified in Attachment 2, paragraph A2.8.1.7 of AFI 10-201. Request a DOCID and Mission Titles (Short and Long) for use in all Bare Base system SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) to be included in AFI 10-201 for SORTS reporting.

2. The Unit Type Code for Bare Base systems SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) are as follows:

XFFWT	XFBYD	XFBR3	XFFLT	XFBR3
XFFLT	XFBS1	XFBJ1	XFBS2	XFBJ2
XFBKA	XFBR4	XFBL4	XFFLU	XFBKB
XFBYC	XFBCW	XFFLW	XFBRB	JFABS

3. Request adding Bare Base Systems to Attachment 2, Table A2.6, DOC Identification Code and Mission Titles, Section U - Base Support:

DOCID	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
UD30	Bare Base Systems Set/Packs	Harvest Falcon and Harvest Eagle Sets/Packages

4. Bare Base Systems are a growing and vital part of the Air Force's war fighting capability. They are an important part of the wartime mission and a key part of the rapidly mobile Air Expeditionary Force. Establishment of both a DOCID and Mission Titles will help clarify Bare Base as a viable system and ensure our SORTS DOC Statement (AF Form 723) support their purpose to provide specific measurement standards for unit C-level reporting.

//SIGNED//

JOHN J. DOE, Colonel, USAF
Chief, Logistics Plans and Programs
Directorate of Logistics

cc:
HQ ACC/AOCR

Attachment 3

REPORTING MEASURED AREA REASON CODES

A3.1. Overall Reason Codes.

A3.1.1. Assigning a Primary Reason Code. Units must report a reason code against the Overall C-level, using the reason codes in table A3.1 unless reporting C-1. When partially deployed, use table A3.2, as described in paragraph 3.1.6. below.

A3.1.2. The primary reason code will be entered in the REASN label, and in the REASF label for secondary or tertiary missions. When the overall C-Level is less than C-1, pick that resource area most affecting the lowered C-Level. Use P for personnel, S for equipment and supplies on hand, R for equipment condition, and T for training.

A3.1.3. If the overall C-Level (1- 4) is changed by commander assessment the X reason code will be used. Explain this assessment and its rationale in subsequent remarks.

A3.1.4. If the overall C-Level is C-1, there is no partial deployment reflected, and one or more of the resource areas are not measured, the 6 reason code will be used. No remarks are required for the 6 reason code.

A3.1.5. If the overall C-Level is capped by Air Force FAMs, (i.e., due to resource allocation) below C-1, enter the maximum level possible in the LIM label (LIMF for secondary or tertiary missions in the CATLIMIT set). Enter a P, S, R, or T in the RLIM label for the area most affected by the resource allocation. Use the RLIMF label for secondary or tertiary missions to report the area most affected.

A3.1.6. There is inherent risk in deployment of unit resources, especially if those deployed assets are not made available for re-deployment. To provide information on this risk, D, E, F, or G (DEFG) reason codes will be used to reflect the commander's assessment of the percent of unit deployable capability that is currently deployed.

A3.1.6.1. If the commander assesses that less than 5 percent of the unit's deployable capability is deployed, no DEFG reason code will be used.

A3.1.6.2. If the commander assesses 5 to 15 percent of the unit's deployable capability is deployed, the D reason code will be used.

A3.1.6.3. If the commander assesses 16 to 25 percent of the unit's deployable capability is deployed, the E reason code will be used.

A3.1.6.4. If the commander assesses 26 to 35 percent of the unit's deployable capability is deployed, the F reason code will be used.

A3.1.6.5. If the commander assesses 36 to 75 percent (36 to 100 percent for units with a generation/mobility mission) of the unit's deployable capability is deployed, the G reason code will be used.

A3.1.6.6. When the commander assesses that greater than 75 percent of the unit's deployable capability is deployed, no reason code is required as assets are considered fully deployed. (HOGEO not equal to PRGEO)

A3.1.6.7. If a unit is partially deployed and the overall C-Level is based solely on calculations (REASN not X) and not C-1, then the D, E, F, or G reason codes as described above will be placed in SECRN. A detailed explanation will be included under the REASN label. If a unit is partially deployed and the overall C-Level is based on a commander's assessment, up or down, the X reason code will be used under the REASN label. Detailed deployment remarks will be included to reflect the D, E, F, or G reason code, the percentage of the unit's deployable capability that is currently deployed, and the rationale for the commander's change to the calculated C-Level.

A3.1.6.8. Using AFSORTSDET, format the reason summary narrative according the *example* below:

(date) PARTIAL UNIT DEPLOYMENT

REASON CODE: E. 6 F-16 DEPLOYED TO BASE X FOR OPERATION ABC; 1 60K

AIRCRAFT LOADER AND 2 10K ALL-TERRAIN FORKLIFTS DEPLOYED TO BASE Y

FOR HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT OPERATIONS; 16 SECURITY PERSONNEL

DEPLOYED TO BASE Z FOR HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

A3.2. Assigning a Secondary or Tertiary Reason Code. The overall C-Level is changed by the commander, enter X in REASN field and assign a secondary code to explain the primary reason for the decision to change the C-level.

A3.2.1. When upgrading, use the codes: PUP for personnel, SUP for equipment and supplies on hand, RUP for equipment condition, and TUP for training.

A3.2.2. When downgrading, use the applicable reason code in table A3.4 through table A3.7. *Do not use* PUP, SUP, RUP, or TUP *when downgrading*.

A3.2.3. SECRN is mandatory if REASN equals X or if overall is less than 1 and D, E, F, or G is reported in REASN (SECRF field for secondary missions).

A3.2.4. TERRN will be used if REASN equals X and SECRN equals D, E, F, or G when READY is less than 1 (TERRF field for secondary or tertiary missions).

A3.3. Personnel Reason Codes.

A3.3.1. Select the most specific reason code from table A3.4, when the personnel P-level is less than P-1.

A3.3.2. Note the selected reason code. If the reason code has changed since the last report, enter the new reason code in the label PRRES. Use the label PRREF for secondary or tertiary missions.

A3.4. Equipment and Supplies On Hand Reason Codes.

A3.4.1. Select the most specific reason code from table A3.5, when the equipment and supplies on hand S-level is less than S-1.

A3.4.2. Note the selected reason code. If the reason code has changed since the last report, enter the new reason code in the label ESRES. Use the label ESREF for secondary or tertiary missions.

A3.5. Equipment Condition Reason Codes.

A3.5.1. Select the most specific reason code from table A3.6, when the equipment condition R-level is less than R-1.

A3.5.2. Note the selected reason code. If the reason code has changed since the last report, enter the new reason code in the label ERRES. Use the ERREF label for secondary or tertiary missions.

A3.6. Training Reason Codes.

A3.6.1. Select the most specific reason code from table A3.7, when the training T-level is less than T-1.

A3.6.2. Note the selected reason code. If the reason code has changed since the last report, enter the new reason code in the label TRRES. Use the label TRREF for secondary or tertiary missions.

Table A3.1. Standard REASN Codes for Air Force Units.

RULE	A	B
	If the overall C-Level is	**then the REASN code is**
1	less than C-1 and the area most affecting the C-Level is personnel,	P
2	less than C-1 and the area most affecting the C-Level is equipment and supplies on hand,	S
3	less than C-1 and the area most affecting the C-Level is equipment condition,	R
4	less than C-1 and the area most affecting the C-Level is training,	T
5	subjectively changed by the commander	X
6	C-5 and a resource area is C-4 for Service-Directed resource action	N
7	C-1 and one or more of the resource areas are not measured	6

Table A3.2. Expanded REASN Codes for Partially Deployed Units.

RULE	A	B
	If the Commander's Assessment of the Unit Deployable Capability deployed is in the range	**then the REASN code reflecting potential risk if resources are not released to re-deploy is**
1	less than 5%	not applicable
2	5 to 15%	D
3	16 to 25%	E
4	26 to 35%	F
5	36 to 75%	G
6	76 to 100%	not applicable

Table A3.3. Use of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Reason Codes

RULE	When Overall C-level (READY) is	and Primary Reason Code (REASN) is	then report Secondary Reason Code (SECRN) as	and report Tertiary Reason Code (TERRN) as
1	C-1	not used		
2	C-1	X	D, E, F, G when assets are deployed	PUP, SUP, RUP, or TUP
			PUP, SUP, RUP, or TUP when assets are not deployed	optional
3	C-1	D, E, F, G for deployment assessment	optional	not used
4	C-1	6	not used	
5	less than C-1	P, S, R, or T	D, E, F, G when assets are deployed	applicable reason code
			optional when assets are not deployed	optional
6	less than C-1	X	D, E, F, G when assets are deployed	applicable reason code
			applicable reason code when assets are not deployed	optional
7	less than C-1	D, E, F, G for deployment assessment	applicable reason code	optional
8	C-5	N	not used	

Table A3.4. Reporting Personnel Reason Codes.

RULE	A	B
	If the primary reason that the personnel measured resource area is not P-1, is	**then in the field PRRES report**
1	casulties	P01
2	organization activating	P05
3	organization deactivating	P06
4	organization in rotational deployment	P07
5	organization recently activated/reorganized	P08
6	personnel shortage - deployable personnel	P17
7	personnel shortage - enlisted	P19
8	personnel shortage - maintenance	P26

RULE	A	B
	If the primary reason that the personnel measured resource area is not P-1, is	**then in the field PRRES report**
9	personnel shortage - navigator/observer	P27
10	personnel shortage - officer	P32
11	personnel shortage - pilot	P36
12	subordinate organization detached	P40
13	personnel shortage - vehicle maintenance	P42
14	personnel shortage - aircraft systems maintenance	P43
15	personnel shortage - avionics systems maintenance	P44
16	personnel shortage - communications/electronics maintenance	P45
17	skill shortage - weapon system conversion	P48
18	personnel shortage - aerial port	P49
19	personnel shortage - fire fighters	P50
20	personnel shortage - civil engineer	P51
21	personnel shortage - medical	P52
22	personnel shortage - civilian	P53
23	personnel shortage - enlisted aircrew	P54
24	personnel shortage - weapon system officer	P55
25	personnel shortage - electronic warfare officer	P56
26	personnel shortage - loadmaster	P57
27	personnel shortage - controllers	P58
28	personnel shortage - missile maintenance	P59
29	personnel shortage - aircraft maintenance	P60
30	personnel shortage - computer operator	P61
31	personnel shortage - munitions support	P62
32	personnel shortage - fuels support	P63
33	personnel shortage - supply support	P79
34	personnel shortage - supply and fuels support	P80
35	personnel shortage - forwarded to MPF for action	P82
36	personnel shortage - forwarded to MAJCOM for action	P83
37	personnel shortage - forwarded to Service Center (AFPC) for action	P84
38	personnel shortage - security forces	P85
39	personnel shortage - no action required	P86
40	area not measured by parent Service direction	PNM
41	SECRN/SECRF field only for commander upgrade	PUP

Table A3.5. Reporting Equipment and Supplies On-Hand Reason Codes.

RULE	A	B
	If the primary reason that the equipment and supplies on hand measured area is not S-1 is	**then in the field ESRES report**
1	aircraft in storage	S03
2	aircraft not fully equipped	S04
3	aircraft on loan	S05
4	aircraft operational loss	S06
5	allowed equipment away for repairs	S07
6	allowed equipment away on loan	S08
7	allowed equipment never received	S09
8	awaiting critical modification	S11
9	equipment removed	S14
10	missiles inoperative	S15
11	obsolete equipment	S16
12	organization decommissioning/deactivating	S17
13	organization recently activated/reorganized	S18
14	radar equipment unavailable	S19
15	subordinate organization detached	S21
16	shortage – ammunition	S22
17	shortage - attached element	S24
18	shortage - communications equipment	S25
19	shortage - major end item	S27
20	shortage - engineering equipment	S28
21	shortage - repair parts, spares (allowance list items)	S31
22	shortage - repair parts, spares (not allowance list items)	S32
23	shortage - special supply equipment	S36
24	shortage - stock supply	S37
25	shortage - supporting equipment	S40
26	shortage - test equipment	S41
27	shortage - authorized equipment	S42
28	shortage - vehicle(s)	S43
29	shortage - war readiness spares kit	S44
30	shortage - off-loaded – aircraft	S45
31	shortage - off-loaded - anti-submarine warfare weapons	S49
32	shortage - off-loaded – fuel	S50

RULE	A If the primary reason that the equipment and supplies on hand measured area is not S-1 is	B then in the field ESRES report
33	shortage - off-loaded - missile (SAM)	S51
34	aircraft combat loss	S54
35	missiles unserviceable	S55
36	insufficient fuel	S56
37	shortage - support equipment	S57
38	shortage - spare engines	S58
39	insufficient funds	S66
40	aircraft deployed separate tasking	S67
41	shortage - individual tool kit	S68
42	shortage - mobility bag	S69
43	shortage - fire fighter protective clothing	S70
44	shortage - 463L material handling equipment	S71
45	shortage - material handling equipment, other	S72
46	shortage - mobility gear (except material handling equipment)	S73
47	shortage - A/E kits	S74
48	shortage – shelters	S75
49	shortage - operating room equipment	S76
50	shortage - generators	S77
51	shortage - laboratory equipment	S78
52	shortage - hospital beds	S79
53	shortage – weapons	S80
54	shortage - protective equipment	S81
55	shortage - intrusion protection equipment	S82
56	shortage - equipment on loan	S83
57	equipment deployed (mission support)	S84
58	major equipment in depot modification	S85
59	major equipment in local modification	S86
60	shortage - base-level self-sufficiency spares	S87
61	major equipment in programmed depot maintenance	S88
62	shortage - refueling vehicles	S96
63	shortage - refueling dispensing equipment	S97
64	shortage - cryogenic production equipment	S98
65	area not measured by parent Service direction	SNM

RULE	A If the primary reason that the equipment and supplies on hand measured area is not S-1 is	B then in the field ESRES report
66	SECRN/SECRF field only for commander upgrade	SUP

Table A3.6. Reporting Equipment Condition Reason Codes.

RULE	A If the primary reason that the equipment condition measured area is not R-1, is	B then in the field ERRES report
1	equipment condition degradation - fuel shortage	R00
2	aircraft grounded flight safety	R01
3	aircraft do not meet mobilization requirement	R02
4	not mission capable depot - rapid area maintenance	R04
5	not mission capable depot - programmed depot maintenance	R05
6	conversion	R07
7	damage - battle/combat	R09
8	damaged/inoperative aircraft	R11
9	damaged/inoperative - countermeasures (electrical/mechanical)	R17
10	damaged/inoperative - electronic countermeasures	R18
11	damaged/inoperative - electrical power, auxiliary	R19
12	damaged/inoperative - electrical power, primary	R20
13	damaged/inoperative - equipment	R21
14	damaged/inoperative - equipment, communications	R22
15	damaged/inoperative - equipment, electrical power or generators	R23
16	damaged/inoperative - equipment, engineering	R24
17	damaged/inoperative - equipment, fire control	R25
18	damaged/inoperative - radar	R31
19	damaged/inoperative - system, navigation	R40
20	damaged/inoperative - vehicle(s)	R45
21	damaged/inoperative - weapon(s)	R46
22	damaged/inoperative - UAV ground control system	R47
23	equipment, inspection or checkout	R48
24	equipment, obsolete	R51
25	equipment removal	R52
26	unit re-equipping	R53

RULE	A If the primary reason that the equipment condition measured area is not R-1, is	B then in the field ERRES report
27	equipment shortage	R54
28	inspect and repair as necessary - aircraft	R55
29	inspection, failed	R56
30	damaged/inoperative - UAV long-haul SATCOM	R57
31	insufficient funding	R58
32	maintenance - scheduled	R62
33	maintenance - unscheduled	R63
34	modification - aircraft	R64
35	organization decommissioning/deactivation	R80
36	organization in rotational deployment	R81
37	repair - electrical power - generating equipment	R88
38	repair - lack of tools	R92
39	repair - weapons	R94
40	NBC equipment incomplete or obsolete	R95
41	inspect and repair as necessary - missile	R96
42	modification - missile	R97
43	not mission capable supply - missile	R98
44	overhaul - missile	R99
45	not mission capable - maintenance or supply unscheduled	RAA
46	not mission capable - maintenance or supply scheduled	RAB
47	not mission capable - maintenance, unscheduled	RAC
48	not mission capable - maintenance, scheduled	RAD
49	not mission capable - supply	RAE
50	partial mission capable - maintenance or supply	RAF
51	partial mission capable - maintenance	RAG
52	partial mission capable - supply	RAH
53	shortage suspension equipment	RAL
54	shortage aircraft - loaned/bailed	RAN
55	aircraft in storage	RAP
56	aircraft operational loss	RAQ
57	aircraft combat loss	RAR
58	aircraft unable to meet required turnarounds	RAS
59	not mission capable depot - major modifications required	RAT

RULE	A If the primary reason that the equipment condition measured area is not R-1, is	B then in the field ERRES report
60	shortage aircraft - deployed	RAU
61	shortage aircraft - possessed versa authorized use	RAV
62	operating below designed specifications	RAW
63	shortage spare engines	RAX
64	aircraft deployed separate Tasking	RAY
65	maintenance - in progress, ETIC less than 24 hours	RBA
66	maintenance - in progress, ETIC more than 24 hours	RBB
67	awaiting parts - ETIC less than 48 hours	RBC
68	awaiting parts - ETIC more than 48 hours	RBD
69	area not measured by parent Service direction	RNM
70	SECRN/SECRF field only for commander upgrade	RUP

Table A3.7. Reporting Training Reason Codes.

RULE	A If the primary reason that the training measured resource area is not T-1 is	B then in the field TRRES report
1	inadequate - school quotas	T05
2	inadequate - training ammunition	T07
3	inadequate - training areas	T08
4	incomplete - exercise/inspections	T09
5	incomplete firing /proficiency tests	T10
6	insufficient - crews not category 1	T11
7	insufficient - funding	T15
8	insufficient - pilots not category 1	T17
9	insufficient - type training time	T18
10	inspection - failed initial certification	T19
11	inspection - failed re-certification	T20
12	operational commitments	T23
13	organization activating	T24
14	organization decommissioning/deactivating	T25
15	organization in rotational deployment	T26
16	personnel turnover excessive	T28

RULE	A	B
	If the primary reason that the training measured resource area is not T-1 is	**then in the field TRRES report**
17	shortage - equipment	T31
18	shortage - instructor	T32
19	shortage - instructor pilot/aircrew	T33
20	shortage - personnel	T37
21	tests - unsatisfactory C-level	T40
22	training incomplete	T41
23	training incomplete - mobility	T50
24	training incomplete - teams	T56
25	training incomplete - fuel shortage	T57
26	insufficient - flight hours	T68
27	crews deployed separate tasking	T69
28	training incomplete - lack of aerial combat tactics	T70
29	insufficient crews not category 1: enlisted aircrew members, loadmasters, flight engineers	T71
30	degraded on-the-job training progression	T72
31	training incomplete - hazardous cargo certifiers	T73
32	training incomplete - materiel handling equipment operators	T74
33	shortage - forward air controllers on aircrew duty	T75
34	shortage - terminal attack controllers on tactical air control party duty	T76
35	shortage - weapons controllers	T77
36	shortage - weapons technicians	T78
37	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, warning areas	T79
38	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, restricted areas	T80
39	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, military training routes	T81
40	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, military operating areas	T82
41	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, supersonic airspace	T83
42	area not measured by parent Service direction	TNM
43	SECRN/ SECRF fields only for commanders upgrade	TUP

Attachment 4

BASIC IDENTITY DATA ELEMENT (BIDE) REPORTING

A4.1. Basic Identity Data Element Purpose. Data entered through the BIDE set into the SORTS database provides users with authoritative unit identity information. The BIDE set data enables the SORTS to fill its role as the central registry for all military units of the Department of Defense.

A4.1.1. All numbered units and their superior units in the Air Force with a PAS code will be registered in SORTS.

A4.1.1.1. Units with classified PAS codes will be registered. If the unit has a PAS code, the UIC will end with a 0. In special cases, if the unit does not have a PAS code, the unit is formed from parent unit. Use the parent UIC and substitute the 0 with a letter (A through Z). Units cannot reuse a previously registered unique UIC. If a subordinate unit merges with the parent UIC, then subsequently separates from the parent UIC again, the previous UIC should not be used for at least two years.

A4.1.1.2. Provisional units will be registered. The Provisional Unit will register with its UIC first two digits of FH as in FHxxxx. Provisional units formed from active units (FFxxxx) will use the third through fifth character of the parent UIC, an H in the second, and a sixth character that best indicates the provisional unit's relationship to the parent. Examples: 41 FW (FFABC0) to 41 FW Provisional [just the headquarters element] (FHABCA) or 66 AS (FFSSS0) to 66 AS Provisional [whole unit deployed] (FHSSS0). Provisional units with a unique PAS code will be registered using the last four of that PAS for the second through fifth characters of the UIC. Until the unit is activated, RPTNORG and ORGLOCN are not required in the BIDE set.

A4.1.1.3. Units whose existence is classified (up to and including SECRET) will be registered.

A4.2. BIDE Set Usage. The BIDE set is used in four specific instances for SORTS message processing:

A4.2.1. The BIDE set is used by the RPTOR to initially register an organization in SORTS.

A4.2.2. The BIDE set is used to change previously reported data.

A4.2.3. The BIDE set is used to delete data on a unit that inactivates/deactivates or was registered in error.

A4.2.4. The BIDE set is used to validate unit registration.

A4.3. HQ USAF Responsibilities .

A4.3.1. In concert with the Joint Staff and other Services, perform a semi-annual UIC validation

A4.3.2. Notify RPTOR of any known database discrepancies for immediate action to correct.

A4.3.3. Maintain an updated version of the AFSORTSDET-BIDE Entry Tool.

A4.4. Command Reporting Organizations (RPTOR) Responsibilities. All Major Commands CROs, FOAs, DRUs, and the ANG prepare and register BIDE reports on all Active, Reserve, and Air National Guard units, including detachments assigned a PAS code.

A4.4.1. RPTORs will register their units when they are listed in the PAS directory, or G-Series orders, or upon receipt of AF Form 1726 (Personnel Accounting Symbol Actions), unless permission is granted by HQ USAF/XOOA to register them before they are listed.

A4.4.1.1. The RPTORs must ensure unit registration data is kept current and available in the joint database. This includes adding or deleting missing or outdated information. Periodic comparisons will be undertaken to align PAS and BIDE records.

A4.4.2. Individual measured units and SROs will not be made responsible for BIDE reporting.

A4.4.3. BIDE Data Validation to JCS. Use of the AFSORTSDET-BIDE Entry Tool will suffice as HQ USAF initial validation of BIDE data to the Joint Staff.

A4.5. Unit Registration.

A4.5.1. Establishing Unit Identity. Identity is established in SORTS using the BIDE data set.

A4.5.1.1. To initially register a unit, report all mandatory and conditional fields using the ADD transaction code.

A4.5.2. Changing Unit Registration Data. Using the CHANGE transaction code, report all mandatory and conditional fields that have changed since the unit's initial registration.

A4.5.2.1. After an initial BIDE report has been submitted use the TRANSFER set to change the RPTOR .

A4.5.2.2. To delete existing data on a unit or when a unit has been registered in error, submit the BIDE report using the DELETE transaction code.

A4.6. AFSORTSDET-BIDE Entry Tool.

A4.6.1. Reports and Checklists. The AFSORTSDET-BIDE Entry Tool contains three reports and their associated checklists: BIDE, RPTNORG, and ORGLOCN. A checklist is a page that allows plain language to be entered and then automatically converted into the appropriate codes/formats to be transmitted to the GSORTS processor.

A4.6.1.1. The BIDE checklist contains all the necessary data to build a complete BIDE set for a specific UIC.

A4.6.1.1.1. Some fields require entering data or selecting the correct data from a list, and some data is derived.

A4.6.1.1.1.1. The Basic Identity Status screen displays the current UIC in the upper left portion of the checklist.

A4.6.1.1.1.2. Enter the appropriate data into the Basic Identity Status checklist and select the ACCEPT button.

A4.6.1.2. The RPTNORG checklist contains all the necessary elements to build a complete RPTNORG set for a specific UIC.

A4.6.1.2.1. Some of the fields require entering data or selecting the correct data from a list.

A4.6.1.2.1.1. The currently selected UIC is displayed in the upper left portion of the RPTNORG checklist.

A4.6.1.2.1.2. The name of the unit is displayed in the upper middle portion of the checklist.

A4.6.1.2.1.3. Enter all of the appropriate data into the checklist and select the ACCEPT button.

A4.6.1.3. The ORGLOCN checklist contains all the necessary elements to build a complete ORGLOCN set for a specific UIC.

A4.6.1.3.1. Some of the fields require entering data or selecting the correct data from a list.

A4.6.1.3.1.1. The currently selected UIC is displayed in the upper left portion of the ORGLOCN checklist.

A4.6.1.3.1.2. The name of the unit is displayed in the upper middle portion of the checklist.

A4.6.1.3.1.3. Enter all of the appropriate data into the checklist and select the ACCEPT button.

A4.7. BIDE Message Preparation.

A4.7.1. Use the AFSORTSDET-BIDE Entry tool to compose the BIDE message text.

A4.7.1.1. Select *Compose BIDE message* from the File Menu.

A4.7.1.1.1. Select the MSG HEADER button from the Select UIC window.

A4.7.1.1.2. Enter the sending unit name, its UIC, and the ZULU time difference from its location.

A4.7.1.1.3. Select the ACCEPT button.

A4.7.1.2. The Select UIC window contains three set types with UICs: BIDE, RPTNORG, and ORGLOCN.

A4.7.1.2.1. Select the appropriate UIC from each set type that you want to appear on the message.

A4.7.1.2.1.1. Multiple UICs may be selected from each set type.

A4.7.1.2.2. Select the ACCEPT button and this will build your message in USMTF format.

A4.8. BIDE Message Verification.

A4.8.1. Verify that the BIDE message has the correct sequence number.

A4.8.1.1. Select the SEQUENCE button from the Message window and the Sequence window is displayed.

A4.8.1.2. Select the appropriate sequence number or override.

A4.8.1.2.1. SORTSREPAFs must arrive at the GSORTS processor in sequential order.

A4.8.1.2.2. When using the label SEQNO, the sequence number is always a three-digit number.

A4.8.1.2.2.1. Make appropriate changes if the sequence number is not correct.

A4.8.1.2.3. When using the label OVRRD, the GSORTS processor will ignore sequential processing and process the message in the order that it was received.

A4.8.1.2.3.1. Use the override function only as a last resort and with permission from HQ USAF/XOOA.

A4.8.1.2.3.2. In all cases use a sequential three-digit number followed by the letter Y (i.e., 001Y, 002Y, 003Y).

A4.9. Exporting BIDE Message Text.

A4.9.1. BIDE message text is in ASCII format and is delivered by AUTODIN or File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

A4.9.1.1. Select the Export Message button from the Message window and the File Name box is displayed.

A4.9.1.1.1. Select the OK button.

A4.9.1.1.2. The Select Export Option window is displayed with three export destination options: Floppy And Hard Drive, Floppy Only, and Hard Drive Only.

A4.9.1.2. For AUTODIN procedures:

A4.9.1.2.1. Select the Floppy And Hard Drive or the Floppy Only button.

A4.9.1.2.2. Enter export destination drive A:.

A4.9.1.2.3. Insert a diskette into the export destination A: drive.

A4.9.1.2.4. Select the Export Text File button and the BIDE text file will be exported to the diskette in drive A.

A4.9.1.2.5. The BIDE text file is exported to be imported into a SARAH Lite message format. Follow Sarah Lite procedures to construct and send the message.

A4.9.1.3. For File Transfer Protocol (FTP) delivery:

A4.9.1.3.1. Select the Floppy And Hard Drive or the Hard Drive Only button.

A4.9.1.3.2. The BIDE text file is automatically exported to the hard drive.

A4.9.1.3.3. The File Transfer Message window is displayed.

A4.9.1.3.4. Enter remote system USERID.

A4.9.1.3.5. Enter remote system PASSWORD. Contact HQ USAF/XOOA for this information.

A4.9.1.3.6. Enter IP address of remote system.

A4.9.1.3.7. Enter file path of where the transferred file will reside on the remote.

A4.9.1.3.8. Select the file to transfer from the list displayed. More than one may be selected.

A4.9.1.3.9. Select the SEND button. Note: normal completion occurs within seconds.

A4.9.1.3.10. The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) transmission is complete.

A4.9.2. Reference AFSORTSDET BIDE Entry Tool Help file for more instructions on exporting BIDE message text.

A4.10. BIDE Report Source Documents.

A4.10.1. AFSORTSDET-BIDE ENTRY Tool. This tool is mandatory for BIDE message preparation and submission.

A4.10.1.1. Context Sensitive Help. Use the associated Help Menu for instructions on how to enter data to the tool.

A4.10.2. Air Force PAS Directory.

A4.10.3. SORTS Joint Report-Air Force (SORTSREPAF)

A4.10.4. AFPD 38-5.

A4.10.5. AFDIR 37-135.

Figure A4.1. BIDE Checklist.

LABEL	Instructions
1. **Unit Number**	Enter the 4 digit numeric designation of the unit.
2. **Unit Name**	Select the appropriate Long Name (LNAME). The Abbreviated Name (ANAME) will be derived from this selection.
3. **UDC**	Select the appropriate Unit Descriptor Code. The UDC will be displayed in the field to the right.
4. **MAJOR**	Select the appropriate Major Organization Indicator.
5. **UTC**	Enter the units 5 alphanumeric Unit Type Code (UTC). This is a MANDATORY field.
6. **MJCOM**	Select the Major Command that a unit is assigned to. The UIC will be displayed in the field to the right.
7. **ULC**	Select the appropriate Unit Level Code. The ULC will be displayed in the field to the right. SEE NOTE 1.

8. **REVAL**	Select the appropriate Registration Validation Code. The proper code will be derived from this selection.
9. **Classification**	Select the appropriate classification for the BIDE set. This is a MANDATORY field.
10. **Transaction**	Select the appropriate transaction code for the BIDE set. This is a MANDATORY field.
11. **COAFF**	Country of International Affiliation. No selection required unless reporting for a foreign organization. SEE NOTE 5.

Figure A4.2. RPTNORG Checklist.

LABEL	Instructions
1. **ARRDT**	Enter the Destination Arrival Date for the selected unit. Use YYMMDD format. This is a MANDATORY field. SEE NOTE 2.
2. **SBPRPT**	Enter 6 character Subordinate Reporting Organization.
3. **RPTOR**	Select the appropriate Reporting Organization designated to submit SORTS reports.
4. **INTR1**	Interested Command 1.
5. **INTR2**	Interested Command 2.
6. **INTR3**	Interested Command 3.
7. **INTR4**	Interested Command 4.
8. **Classification**	Select the appropriate classification for the RPTNORG set.
9. **Transaction**	Select the appropriate transaction code for the RPTNORG set.

Figure A4.3. ORGLOCN Checklist.

LABEL	Instructions
1. **CSERV**	Select the CINC/Service Command Code of the unified command that the unit is assigned to for operational command or control.
2. **OPCON**	Enter the UIC of the Combat Command or Air Component that exercises Operational Control of the selected unit.
3. **ADCON**	Enter the UIC that exercises Administrative Control over the unit.
4. **HOGEO**	Enter the Home Geographic location code of the place where the unit is permanently located.
5. **PRGEO**	Enter the Personnel Geographical location of the place where the units personnel are located. This code should be identical to the HOGEO, if the unit is not deployed.
6. **PUIC**	Enter the Parent Unit Identification Code (PUIC) of the organization from whose organic resources this unit came.
7. **CBCOM**	Select the Combined Command code the unit is operating under.
8. **PCTEF**	Enter the Effectiveness Percentage of the unit. This percentage must be between 0 and 99. SEE NOTE 3.
9. **ACTIV**	Select the Activity code that indicates what the unit is currently accomplishing.
10. **NUCIN**	Select the Nuclear Capability Code for this unit.
11. **FLAG**	Select whether or not this unit has one or more separate organizations formed from its organic resources and UIC.
12. **DFCON**	Select the current Defense Readiness Condition. This is a MANDATORY field.

13. **Classification** Select appropriate classification for the ORGLOCN set. SEE NOTE 4.

14. **Transaction** Select the appropriate transaction code for the ORGLOCN set.

Figure A4.4. BIDE / RPTNORG / ORGLOCN Checklist Notes.

1. If the unit is a detachment (DET) or an Operating Location (OL) with a PAS code, you must enter the detachment or operating location short name. DET names must be numeric and 4 characters in length . OL names are alphanumeric and must be 4 characters in length.

2. The Destination Arrival Date is normally the activation date of new units.

3. Percent Effectiveness is a subjective evaluation of unit capability by the Commander.

4. If the current Defense Readiness Condition (DEFCON) is not 5, checklists and reports may not be classified as UNCLASSIFIED. Use classification guidance contained in CINC and MAJCOM Emergency Action Procedures.

5. COAFF is a default field. An entry is made automatically every time the BIDE set is used. If reporting for a foreign organization, enter COAFF: followed by the appropriate code for the organization's country.

Table A4.1. Unit Descriptor Codes UDC).

The UDC is reported as a one character code (derived from table 3, SORTS table, Joint Users Handbook) combined with the REVAL code (X = active, G = guard, R = reserve) and stored in the Joint SORTS data base as a three character code. 1. The first character indicates a unit is an Active (A), Guard (G), or Reserve (R) component. 2. The second character indicates a unit is on EAD (A), not on EAD (D), planned (P), or inactive (N). 3. The third character indicates a unit is Combat (C), Combat Support (S), Combat Service Support (V), Resource (W), or Other (X).				
Active Units			**Reserve Units**	
UDC	Definition		UDC	Definition
AAC	REG - ACT - CBT		RAC	RES (EAD) - ACT - CBT
AAS	REG - ACT SPT		RAS	RES (EAD) - ACT - CBT SPT
AAV	REG - ACT -SVC SPT		RAV	RES (EAD) - ACT - CBT - SVC SPT
AAW	REG - ACT -RESOURCE		RAW	RES (EAD) - ACT - RESOURCE
AAX	REG - ACT -OTHER		RAX	RES (EAD) - ACT - OTHER
ANC	REG - INACT -CBT		RDC	RES - ACT -CBT (NOT EAD)

ANS	REG - INACT SPT		RDS	RES - ACT -CBT SPT (NOT EAD)
ANV	REG - INACT -SVC SPT		RDV	RES - ACT -CBT - SVC SPT (NOT EAD)
ANX	REG - INACT -OTHER		RDW	RES - ACT -RESOURCE (NOT EAD)
APC	REG - PLND - CBT		RDX	RES - ACT -OTHER (NOT EAD)
APS	REG - PLND - CBT SPT		RNZ	RES - INACTIVE (NOT EAD)
APV	REG - PLND - SVC SPT		RPC	RES - PLND - CBT (NOT EAD)
APX	REG - PLND - OTHER		RPS	RES - PLND - CBT SPT (NOT EAD)
			RPV	RES - PLND - CBT - SVC SPT(NOT EAD)
			RPX	RES - PLND - OTHER (NOT EAD)

National Guard Units	
UDC	Definition
GAC	NG (EAD) - ACT - CBT
GAS	NG (EAD) - ACT - CBT SPT
GAV	NG (EAD) - ACT - CBT - SVC SPT
GAW	NG (EAD) - ACT - RESOURCE
GAX	NG (EAD) - ACT - OTHER
GDC	NG ACT - CBT (NOT EAD)
GDS	NG ACT - CBT SPT (NOT EAD)
GDV	NG ACT - CBT - SVC SPT (NOT EAD)
GDW	NG ACT - RESOURCE (NOT EAD)
GDX	NG ACT - OTHER (NOT EAD)
GNZ	NG - INACTIVE ALL CATEGORIES
GPC	NG PLND - CBT (NOT EAD)
GPS	NG PLND - CBT SPT (NOT EAD)
GPV	NG PLND - CBT - SVC SPT (NOT EAD)
GPX	NG PLND - CBT - OTHER (NOT EAD)

Attachment 5

TEXT OF IC 2000-1

IC 2000-1 TO AFI 10-201, Status of Resources and Training System

4 MAY 2000

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This interim change (IC) 2000-1 provides guidance for reporting the Percent Effectiveness (PCTEF) field for deployed forces. Changed or revised material is indicated by a bar (|).

2.7 through 2.7.3.6.1. DELETED

2.7. Use of the Effectiveness Percentage (PCTEF) Field**.** When the unit is fully or partially deployed in support of one or more contingency operations (Joint Pub 1-02 definition) commanders will provide an assessment of the unit's ability to execute those assigned missions. Do not report in this field if the unit is not deployed or is performing it's DOC wartime mission.

2.7.1. The commander can use several factors to evaluate the unit's ability to undertake one or more assigned missions. The assessment is not based solely on the selected unit measured resource areas of personnel, equipment and supplies on hand, equipment condition, and training. The synergistic effect of these measured areas considered together or in a combination with other important factors could have a positive or negative impact on the unit's ability to execute its assigned mission(s). For the commander to assess his unit's capability to respond to the full range of mission requirements, a commander must consider factors as outlined in paragraph 1.12.8.1.

2.7.2. Use the following definitions to report the commander's estimate of the unit ability to undertake one or more assigned missions for which the unit must deploy:

2.7.2.1. Report PCTEF level of 1 ('1' in PCTEF field) if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the full mission(s) assigned.

2.7.2.2 Report a PCTEF level of 2 ('2' in PCTEF field) if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most of the assigned mission.

2.7.2.3 Report a PCTEF level of 3 ('3' in PCTEF field) if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake many, but not all portions of the assigned mission.

2.7.2.4. Report a PCTEF level of 4 ('4' in PCTEF field) if the unit requires additional resources or training to undertake the current assigned mission(s). It may be directed to undertake portions of the current assigned mission with resources on hand.

2.7.2.5. A PCTEF remark is mandatory anytime the PCTEF field is used. Report commanders remarks using the PCTEF label. Begin the remarks section with PCTEF. Include plain text remark identifying the mission assigned (i.e. AEF 5, OPERATION XXX, etc.) current status, and any action underway or planned to remedy a current reduced readiness condition for assigned missions. For multiple assigned missions report the lowest readiness condition in the PCTEF field and identify the assigned mission(s) status in the PCTEF remarks.

2.7.2.5.1. Using AFSORTSDET, format the Percent Effective narrative for each current assigned mission according to the example below:

(date) PERCENT EFFECTIVE (2), AEF 5 ONW, STATUS REFLECTS REDUCED/INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS DUE TO (reason(s) e.g., deployment tasking cannot be fully supported due to shortage of (personnel, training, equipment and supplies on hand, equipment condition). TO ALLEVIATE THE SITUATION ON (area), THE UNIT WILL (action). GWD is estimated to be (date).

2.7.2.5.2 If the unit is not in a deployed or partially deployed status then the PCTEF field and label should be left blank.

2.7.2.5.3. Enter a hyphen "-"indicating no change required, if making entries in the ORGLOCN set and the previously reported entry in the PCTEF field is still current. Enter a question mark "?" to remove a previously reported entry in this field.

2.7.3. PCTEF may not correlate with the units overall C-rating, based on the mission and the required resources. To report impact on C-rating from deployed resources commanders should consider use of DEFG reason codes (see Attachment 3).